THE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE EGYPTIAN MEDICINE

Collective Index of
150 Periodicals

Part 5 : Basic Medical Sciences

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Preface

It is our great honour to continue publishing the parts of the National Bibliography of the Egyptian Medicine which have proved to be very important for public health& medical education foundations, as well as for researchers and scientific research authorities.

The effort done in this work has been going on very steadily since the begining of 1986.

The editor previous experience and background in editing& publishing enable us to put a dynamic plan for such national work with the possibility of renewing, adding, omitting, rearangement of such data.

The hope of establishing a regional data base of medicine was not so far from our thinking.

Our motivation was the great need for such work. It seems quite unfair to our people to be aware of the recent international research through the medicus index, while they are ignorant of the current research done in our very own country and even city.

This led to unneccessary repetition of research papers, with waste of effort, time &money as well as lack of utilization of previous data. There have been too many examples for such waste. The hope of completing this work depend on national cooperation.

For sure the spirit of cooperation offered by the Deans of Egyptian Medical Schools, Editors and Subeditors of the Egyptian Medical Journals was the main milestone which enabled us to achieve such work. We would like to thank all of them.

We would like also to offer special appreciation to Professor Mohamed Abdel Latif, Professor Abdel Salam Gomaa and Prof Mohamed Sakr





Dr. Mohamed El Gawady

Managing Editor of The New
Egyptian Journal of Medicine.

Professor. Fahmy Abu Ahmed

Professor of Radiology &
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ABBREVIATIONS OF JOURNALS INDEXED

AFMJ	Armed Forces Medical Journal
AJD	African Journal of Dermatology
AJLM	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine
AMC	Ain Shams Medical Conference
	(The book of the abstracts of the annual conference)
AMJ	Al Azhar Medical Journal
ASMJ	Ain Shams Medical Journal
AsUMJ	Assiut University Medical Journal
AZDJ	Al Azhar Dental Journal
BAFM	Bullctin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine
BEHA	Bulletin of the Egyptian Hospital Association
BESC	The Bulletin of the Egyptian Society of Cardiology
BFP	Bulletin of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Cairo University
BFS	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science, Cairo University
BHIPH	The Bullctin of the High Institute of Public Health
BMJ	Benha Medical Journal
BNI	Bullctin of the Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt
BNRC	Bulletin of the National Reasearch Center
BOSE	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt
D.D.	Drugs Digest (WHO/EMO, Alex)
EDJ	Egyptian Dental Journal

EHJ	Egyptian Heart Journal (=BESC The Bulletin of the Egyptian Society of Cardiology, changed its name since October, 1988).
EICRA	4th Egyptian Intemational Congress of Rheumatology (Book of Abstract)
EJA	Egyptian Journal of Anaesthology
EJANA	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy
EJAR	Egyptian Journal of Andrology & Reproduction
EJAS	Egyptian journal of Applied Sciences
EJB	Egyptian Journal of Bilharziasis
EJBIOE	The Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering
EJCDT	The Egyptian Journal of Chest Disease & Tubereulosis
EJEMTC	Egyptian Journal of Environmental Mutagensis, Teratogensis and Carcinogensis.
EJENT	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology
EJFS	Egyptian Journal of Food Science
EJGC	Egyptian Journal of Geneties& Cytology
EJGIT	The Egyptian Journal of Gastroentuology
EJH	The Egyptian Journal of Haematology
EJHIST	The Egyptian Journal of Histology
EJMH	The Egytian Journal of Mental Health
EJMIC	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology
EJN	Egyptian Jornal of Nutrition
EJNPN	The Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Phychiatry& Neurosurgery
EJO	The Egyptian Journal of Oncology
EJP	The Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry
EJPHA	The Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
EJPHY	The Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences
EJPRS	Egyptian Journal of Plastic& Reconstructive Surgery
EJPS	Egyptian Journal of Physilological Sciences
EJRNM	The Egyptian Journal of Radiology& Nuclear Medicine
EJRS	Egyptian Journal of Radiation Sciencs& Applications
EJS	The Egyptian Journal of Surgery
EMJ	The Egyptian Medical Journal
EOJ	The Egyptian Orthopedic journal

ERR	The Egyptian Rheumatology & Rehabuilitation
ERZU	Enviromental Review of Zagazig University
14 ESCAM	The 14 Annual Meeting of the Egyptian Society of Cardiology
15 ESCAM	The 15th Egyptian Society of Cardiology Annual Meeting
ESJ	The Egyptian Statisical Journal
GEPA	The Gazette the Egyptian Paediatric Association
GESDY	Gazette of the Egyptian Socicty of Dermatology and Venerology
JDR	Jornal of Drug Research
JEMA	The Jornal of Egyptian Medical Association
JENCI	Journal of Egyptian National Cancer Institute
JEPHA	Journal of Egyptian Public Health Association
JESE	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology
JEUSM	Journal of the Egytian Society of Ultrasound in Medicine
JEST	Journal of the Egyptian Socicty of Toxicology
JESOG	The journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics& Gynaccology
JMMA	Journal of the Medical Military Academy
JMRI	The Journal of the Medical Research Institute
JMS	Journal of Medical Sciences
MMB	Mansoura Medical Bulletin
MP	Mental Peace
MJCU	The Medical Journal of Cairo University
NAACO	Ninth Afro Asian Congess of Ophthalmology
NEJM	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine
OCA	Orthopedics Conferences Abstract
PAMJA	24th Pan Arab Medical Journal Abstract
PAMCA	Pan Arab Medical Conference Association
SJAFO	Scientific Journal of Azhar Faculty of Girls
4 SMPCA	4th Scientific Meeting On Problems Of Cardiac Arrythmias
TMJ	Tanta Medical Journal
4 ZCDV	The 4th Zagazig International Conference of Dermatology& Vencrology
5 ZCDV	5th Zagazig Intermational Conference of Dermatology & Venerol-ogy 5z CDV 2188
ZMAJ	Zagazig Medical Association Journal
ZUMJ	Zagazig University Medical Journal

T: The Effect of Oxamniquine and Praziquantel on Gamma Amino Butyric Acid and L-Glutamic Acid Contents In The Brains of Schistosoma Mansoni Infected Mice
A: Sara H. Nassar, Karam M. Bedair, Azza M. Medany and Laila M. Abu Samra.
S: BAFM
D: 3/1979.
A: The gamma amino butyric acid (GABA) and L-glutamic acid contents were determined in the whole brains of Schistosoma mansoni infected mice, after the eighth week of infection. The L-glutamic acid content was neither affected by treatment using oxammiquine or praziquantel. On the other hand, a marked rise in the GABA content was noticed with infection. Treatment of these infected animals with oxammiquine resulted in improvement of the GABA to the normal value. Praziquantel also reduced the elevated GABA, but the reduction was far beyond control values. It even reduced GABA when given to normal control mice, an effect which was not observed with oxamniquine. Therefore, praziquantel could be suggested to be a potentially epileptogenic drug, a consideration one should be aware of when this drug is used in patients with a history of epileptic seizures.

T: Electron Microscopic Study of The Upper Gastrointestinal Mucosa in Hepatic Schistosomiasis.
A: M. A. Sallam, Soheir S. Sheir, A. Nassar, M. R. Baddar, Ezz-El-Din Helmy, M. M. Maher and Omaima El-Lamie
S: AFMJ.
A: Although the microscopial and ultrastructural changes of the liver and the lower gastrointestinal tract have been well described in different diseases, yet the upper gastrointestinal tract received little attention. To the best of our knowledge, this work describing the ultrastructural changes of the upper gastrointestinal tract in different stages of hepatic schistosomiasis.

T: A Comparative Study on The Elastic and Smooth Muscle of The Inferior Vena Cava In Human and Sheep
A: I.M. Negm, H.N. Allam , B.M. Ali , H.H. Oda, M.M. El-Sheikh
S: ZUMJ.
D: 3/1985
A: This work aims at studying the relative proportions of the elastic and smooth muscle tissues in the walls of the inferior vena cava in human and in sheep in an attempt to elucidate the possible effects of gravity stresses and functional demands on the structure of gross veins.

T: Protective Effect of Verapamil on The Ischaemic Acute Tubular Necrosis in Dogs.
A: M. Sobh, M. Mansour.
S: EUAACA.
D: 3/1985
A: During renal ischaemia, there is increase in mitochondrial calcium ion which could be responsible for renal vascoconstriction and cellular necrosis (Schrier, 1983).Verapamil decreases, intracellular calcium ion by decreasing it's inward displacement during the plateau phase of action potential.

T: Atropine Resistance of The Detrusr
A: Adel Nabeeh, M. Ghoneim

S: EUAACA.
D: 3/85
A: We studied the problem of atropine resistance of the detrusor in vivo and in vitro . Non-Pregnant female dogs were used in the in vivo experiments.The pharmacologically-induced detrusor contraction (using D.M.P.P.) was completely blocked by atropine, indomethacin and regithine. On the other hand, the blockade was incomplete in the electrically-induced -contraction, particularly when the distal stumps of the transected pelvic nerves were stimulated.

T: Study of possible Zoonotic Parasites of Domestic Rats
A: S. A. El-Masry, N.F. Loutfy, Mervat Abdel-Masry, and suzan F. El-Nasry.
S: ABHIPH.
D: 3/1985
A: The aim of this work is studying the endoparasites of rats and their role in transmitting some zoonotic diseases.

T: Isolation of Keratinophilic Fungi from Alexandria Beaches Using Hair Baiting Technique
A: S.A. Abou-Zeid
S: BAFM.
D: 3/1985
A: In this work we studied the survival of keratinophilic fungi in the sand of Alexandria beaches. Thirty three samples were taken from the sand at 11 different places along the beach. By the use of hair baiting technique, Trichophyton mentagrophytes was isolated from three places. Trichophyton rubrum from one place and moulds from three places, The controlling environmental factors for the survival of these organisms has been discussed. The effect of these fungi as a potential source for infection has been clarified.

T: In Vitro Effect of Gossypol on protein synthesis, RNA Synthesis and some Related Enzymes by Rabbit Liver and Brain Tissues.
A: M.H. Salem, Essam E. Enan, O.H. Enan, Aly A. El-Sebae and S. El-Fiki.
S: BHIPH
D: 3/85
A: The aim of the present study is to examine the interaction of Gossypol with protein and RNA biosynthesis and activity of some related enzymes in rabbit liver and brain tissues.

T: Histological Studies of The Developmental Stages During Oogenesis In Culex Pipiens Molestus (Forskal).
A. H. Abdel Chaffar A. M. Shalaby Anga A. Ramadan
S: BAFM.
D: 3/1985
A: The hitological aspects of the ovaries of the fourth larval instar and the pupal slage, have been carefully studied. Along the dorsal side of the developing ovary of the fourth larval instar occurs a matrix composed of cells that give rise to interstitial and ventromedial band of cells which form the lumen of the calyx. Prior accounts, had considered that the differentiation of the calyx in Aedes stimulant is initiated in the pupal stage and not in the larval stage. In Culex pipiens molestus, however, the differentiation started in the fourth larval instar. Though the nurse-cells of an egg follicle are undifferentiated, in the fourth larval instar. Yet the differentiation of the oocyte takes place in the pupal stage. The terminal filament in the pupal stage is separated from the apical part

of the germarium by a broad transverse septum. The vitellarium in this stage is differentiated into primary and secondary follicles .

T: The Gastric Gross Forensic Pathology of Stress in Relation to Sedation and Antidepression
A: M. Abdel Latif, H.A. Gamal El-Din, Seham F. Abd El-Al
S: AMC
D: 3/1985
A: This experimental study is an attempt to depict any rectifying effect of the sedative diazepam, the anticholinergic atropine and the antidepressant amitriptyline on the gastric mucosal insult by stress in rats.

T: Histological studies in the developmental stages during Oogenesis in culex pipiens molestus (FORSKAL).
A: H. Abdel-Chaffar, A.M. Shalaby, AN.A. Ramadan. and S. Abdel-Saboor.
S: BAFM.
D: 3/1985
A: Histological features of the ovary during oogenesis in Culex pipiens molestus have been studied. The ovary is surrounded by two sheaths. Each ovariole consists of four distinct parts, terminal filament , germamium, follicle and pedicel. Differentiation of the oocyte occurs prior and immediately after emergence which is accelerated when food is taken. Seven growing phases of the oocyte can be distinguished in the adult stage. The gradual increase in size of the oocyte during these phases may be attributed to the deposition of deutoplasmic substance, the yolk. The seventh phase includes fully mature and yolk-laden oocytes, ready to be ovulated. Two distinct periods of growth have been distinguished in the egg follicle, the previtellogenesis (from the first to the third phase) and vitellogenesis (from the fourth to the seventh phase). The mature egg contains two distinct kinds of yolk spheres, one large and one small. During previtellogenesis the cells of the follicular epihelium increase in number. During vitellogenesis they undergo several changes in shape and structure like the appearance of intercellular spaces. The follicular epithelium forms the vitelline membrane and the chorion.

T: Effect of Some Insecticides on Certain Biochemical Enzymes of nervous system in different blood groups
A: M. El-Masry, E. Enan, O. Enan, S. El-Fiki and A. El-Sebae .
S: BHIPH
D: 3/1985
A: The present study is conducted to study the effect of some insecticides on certain biochemical enzymes in ABO Blood groups.

T: Fish Bioaccumulation of Heavy Metals From Tanning and Copper Effuents.
A: A. Hamza, M. Akel, A. M. El-Ghamry, H. Saleh and M. Mourad.
S: BHIPH
D: 3/1985
A: The aim of this study is to assess the lethal and sublethal effects of industrial effluents containing high levels of heavy metals and to study the bioaccumulation and organ distribution of metals in fish.

T: Susceptibility of anopheles Pharoenis to Synthetic Pyrethroids Compared

With an Insect Growth Regulator .
A: Mervat A. El-Masry and Sanaa A. El-Masry
S: BHIPH.
D: 6/1985
A: In this work susceptibilty of larvae and pupae of Anpharoensis to synthetic pyrethroids and an IGR was tested.

T: Neurotic Traits Among Adult Population
A: Aida A. Sherif, Zehira M. Gad, M. Nasr Hassan, S. Mokhtar and A.F. El-Sherbini
S: BHIPH.
D: 6/1985
A: Aim of the study:
1- To determine the prevalence of neurotic traits among adult population.
2- To analyse the association of sociodemographic factors with the occurrence and nature of neurotic traits in the above population.

T: Mastitis in Dairy Buffaloes due to Klebsiella Pneumoniae and in Association With Other Common Causative Organisms.
A: Z.M. Niazi, H. B. El-Derea and S.M. Nada
S: BHIPH.
D: 6/1985
A: The present study was carried out to emphasize the importance of K. Pneumoniae as cause of mastitis in dairy buffaloes in association with other common causative organisms and to report a variety of capsular types of K. pneumoniae that have been isolated from buffaloe-mammary gland infection and its significance in public health. Moreover, the sensitivity of different isolates towards different antibiotics was tested in vitro.

T: Pathological Changes Induced in the Egyptian Toad (Bufo Regularis) When Enforced Fed With Green Pepper (Capsicum Fretuescens) and Red Pepper, (Capsicum minimum)
A: A.F.F. Abdel-Gawad, A.A. Soliman, M.M. Abdel-Rahman, M.H. Shwaireb, & M.M. El-Mofty
S: JMKI.
D: 6/1985
A: Feeding the experimental toads with suspensins in amphibian saline of the whole fruits of green and red pepper induced primary tumors in the liver and in some toads, secondaries in other organs, such as the spleen, lung, ovary, urinary bladder and heart. Also the skin of some toads was suffering from leukoplakia.

T: Trichostrongylus Infection Among Humans and Animals in an Agricultural Area (El-Sharkia Province).
A: M. Attia, R. Barakat, M. El-Sawy, and G. Sidaros, A. El-Fayoumi.
S: BHIPH
D: 6/1985
A: The present work was designed to study Trichostrongylus infection among humans and animals in an agricultural area in El-Sharkia province. It also aims at investigating any correlation between the infection rates in humans and animals in different districts.

T: Effect of Tobramycin on Neuromuscular Transmission.
A: E. El-Din M. Sharaf, M. Hamdy. Aly, A.A. Mishriki, F.M. El-Batrawy, and M.E. Sherif.
S: MJCU
D: 6/1985
A: Tobramycin was capable of inhibiting twiches of the muscle evoked by sciatic nerve stimulation on its own, without initial twitch augmentation. The ability of calcium gluconate, and not prostigmine to restore the neuromuscular transmission as well as to protect the preparation against the inhibitory effect of subsequent injected doses of tobramycin, leads to the assumption that this antibiotic interferes with the process of acetylcholine release by nerve impulse antagonising calcium ions. The ability of prostigmine to reverse the antagonistic effect of tobramycin on the control response to acetylcholine as well as the antagonistic effect on equitetanic contraction response of the isolated rectus abdominis of toad to both acetylcholine and potassium chloride.

T: Urinary Hydroxyproline Excretion as A Marker of Metastases in Bronchogenic Carcinoma.
A: Hany Sobhi, Fikry Gobran, Solimam Madami, Mohamed Awad, Ibrahim Khalil and Tayseer Mandour.
S: AFMJ
D: 8/1985
A: Urinary hydroxyproline/Creatinine (HYP./Cr.) values were determined in 20 patients suffering from bronchogenic carcinoma (10 with bone metastases and 10 without). The control group were 10 patients with benign mediastinal tumours. The diagnosis of skeletal metastases was made with the use of bone scans. The values of HYP./Cr. obtained in patients without bone metastases were not significantly different from those of the control group. However, a significant increase was observed in HYP./Cr. values in patients with bone involvement than in those without skeletal metastases. We think that the higher values of HYP./Cr. seems to be good indicator for the presence of skeletal metastases.

T: Increased Susceptibility of Candida Albicans to Amphotericin B in presence of E. Coli.
A: S.A. Shoeb, M.E. Berry and H.A. Shoeb.
S: AFMJ
D: 8/1985
A: In this work, various aspects of the inhibitory effect of E. coli on C. albicans strains as well as the susceptibility of C. albicans to amphotericin B in mixed cultures were studied.

T: Effect of Vitamin A on The Ultrastructure of Nyctotheroides Puytoraci
A: I. A. Sadek
S: BAFM
D: 9/1985
A: Ultrastruetural changes were observed in the parasitic protozoa, Nyctotheroides puytoraci, after injection of its host Bufo regularis with 0.2 mg/ toad, 3 times/week by 13-cis-retinoic acid. After 2 weeks treatment with vitamin A, the Golgi complex showed an increase in the number of cisternae which may be due to its activation. Also, morphological ultrastructural changes of mitochondria of the parasite do occur. Vitamin A acid is thought to cause fragmentation of mitochondria associated with varying degree of vacuolation of the matrix and extensive swelling. Such changes caused by vitamin A may be attributed to disturbance of mitochondrial protein synthesis.

T: Tryptophan Metabolism in Psoriasis
A: M.A. El-Toukhy, S.A. Ebied , S.M. El-Zoghby, and M.H. Mostafa.
S: BAFM
D: 9/1985
A: Results of this study indicate that before tryptophan loading, psoriatic females did not differ from the normal ones, while psoriatic males showed a significant reduction in the excretion level of both o-aminohippuric acid and kynurenic acid. After loading, psoriatic males continued to show reduction of o-amino hipuric acid and kynurenic acid while psoriatic females showed reduced excretion of these two metabolites as well as xanthurenic acid and 3-hydroxy kynurenine. High levels of Cu-ions reported in serum of psorted in serum of psoriatic patients may explain the inhibition of kynurenine-hynurenine-hydrolase, kynurenine-aminotransferase and kynurenine hydroxylase leading to the disorder in metabolizing the tryptophan load, observed in psoriatic patients. The improvement of psoriasis in pregnancy and the fact that females are less commonly affected than males would indicate that sex hormones possibly influence the psoriatic process and consequently the associated biochemical disturbances and may help to explain sex variations encouuntered.

T: Disposition of Antipyrine and Pheylbutazone in Alloxan-Diabetic Rabbits
A: E.A. El-Bassiouni, E. Abdel-Meguid, A.S. Mahgoub, R.E. Rizk, Z.K. Salman & R. Zeitoun.
S: BAFM
D: 9/1985
A: The ability of the alloxan-diabetic liver to metabolise antipyrine and phyenylbutazone was investigated using the rabbit as animal model. Both drugs are known to be metabolised mainly by oxidation. Compared with the results from control animals, a 70% prolongation in the biological half-life of antipyrine and a 51% decrease in its metabolic clearance were obtained in the alloxan-diabetic rabbits. This was taken as an indication for the inability of the diabetic liver to metabolise antipyrine with the same efficiency as normal liver.
The average half-life of phenylbutazone in diabetic rabbits was also 70% longer than in non-diabetic controls, thus lending support to the interpretation that drug oxidation is slower in the alloxan-diabetic liver. It is important to take this finding in consideration when prescribing drugs to diabetic patients especially in multidrug therapy, as these patients may be more prone to adverse drug interactions.

T:Effect of Dental Floss on Interdentally Localized Oral Streatococci
A: Ebtisam El Ghazzawi, Ola Kader, Eglal El-Sherbini, A. Samaha, A. Abdel-Rahman.
S: JMRI
D: 10/1985
A: In this work 20 subjects were investigated to study the effect of dental floss on the total and relative counts of aral streptocaci collected from the interproximal space. It was found that immediaely after the use of dental floss there was a significant reduction in the rate of isolation and in the number of CFU of both S. mutans and S. Sanguis. This reduction was followed by a significant increase 24 hrs and 72 hrs later.

T:Development of The Human Hip Joint
A: M.A. El-Ashtokhy and I.A. Maher
S: ZUMJ
D: 11/1985
A: This study reveals that:
1- The joint space between the femoral head and acetabulum develops by a process of autolytic

degeneration between their cartilaginous joint surfaces at the seventh to eighth week of embryonic life.
2- In the early foetal period, the acetabulum is a deep cavity , enclosing the femoral head almost completely. Subsequent growth of the depth of the joint cavity in relation to its proportionally greater width results in a relative shallowing of the acetabulum untilll time of birth.

T: Effect of Prolonged Administration of Glictazide on the Thyroid Function in Rabbits.
A: Nadia El-Banna.
S: BAFM
D: 12/1985
A: Glictazide (Diamicron) is an oral hypoglycemic drug which belongs to the sulphonyurea compounds. Glictazide was administered orally to male rabbits in a dose of 200 ug/Kg/day. The drug was suspended in gum acacia mucilage (1%) in a concentration of 200 ug/ml. Each of the control rabbits received 1.0 ml gum acacia mucilage (1%) orally. Treatment was performed daily for four weeks, then blood was collected for the determination of the levels of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), triiodothyronnin (T_3) and thyroxine (T_4). Treatment with glictazide resulted in a significant decrease in the levels of TSH and T_3 and a non significant decrease in T_4. Possible mechanisms underlying this antithyroid effect of glictazide are then discussed.

T: Evaluation of Some Methods used for Homogenization of Diagnostic Specimens From Patients With Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
A: N. Youssef, A. Rakha, S. El-Shazly & M. El-Barrawy.
S: BHIPH
D: 12/1985
A: This study was carried out on 155 patients who were clinically and/or radiologically diagnosed as pulmonary tuberculosis, recently admitted into the two Alexandria Chest hospital: El-Maamoura and Kom El-Shoukafa and who had not recently received any anti-tuberculous treatment.

T: Studies on Immunoglobulin Levels and Lymphocyte Rosetting in Extrinsic Bronchial Asthma.
A: Emad El-Din Salem, Ahmed S. Shoukry, Sohair Helal, Emad Nafei Mohamed E. Salem Ratiba Abdel-Aal, and Mohamed El-Samahy
S: MJCUV.
D: 12/1985
A: Estimation of serum level of IGs: E, A, G, and M, and T-cell rosetting was performed during the attack in 25 cases of extrinsic asthma (age 7-37 years) and in 10 control cases. The very highly significant rise of the mean value of IgE together with a wide range in the asthmatic groups indicate that despite its unquesionable role, it is by no means the only factor. The possible additional factors were discussed. The IgA level in the asthmatic group is significantly less than teh control ($P<0.05$). Lack of its protective function at mucosal sites can permit a more than usual antigen access to trigger the reaction. Neither IgG non IgM had their mean values different from the control. The wide range of the former in asthmatics was discussed in the light of its recently discovered immunologic attributes and calls for a fractional study of the various IGs nor between them and the T-cell rosetting which revealed normal value. There was no significant difference in the results between adults and children.

T: Descent of The Human Testis

A: M.A. El-Ashtokhy & I. Maher D.
S: ZUMJ.
D: 12/1985
A: This study showed:-
1. Atrophy of the suspensory ligament (one, of the supports of the testis) occurs by the 14th week of gestation.
2. The testis comes to lie near to the deep inguinal ring by the 6th month of gestation and the disappearance of the intra-abdominal part of the gubernaculum seems to be relative shortening (disproportionate to the increase of length of the trunk).
3. The processus vaginalis seems to aid in the dilatation of the inguinal canal and descent of the testis.

T: Ambrosia Maritima A Larvicide and Pupacide for Anopheles Pharoensis. I- Laboratory experimentation.
A: M.F. El-Sawy, Z.M.S. El-Hamd, N.F. Loutfy, S. El-Masry and M.Z. Abdel-Gualil.
S: BHIPH.
D: 12/1985
A: This work aims at investigating the effect of A. maritima (damsissa) on the aquatic stages of An. pharoensis.

T: A Study on The Effect of Some Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs on Plasma Fibrinolysis In Experimental Animals.
A: Yacout, M. M Shehata M.I., Abdel-Hakim, T.A. and Abd-Allah, A.B.
S: ZUMJ.
D: 12/1985
A: The non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are commonly used nowadays. In this study their effect on the fibrinolytic system was investigated. Two of these drugs, Ketoprofen and Indomethacin were administred for 15 days to 20 male ablino rates intramusculary, 10 treated by Ketonrofen and 10 were treated by Indomethacin. Ketoprofen dose was 0.45 mg/100 gm body weight daily and indomethacin was given in a daily does of 0.22 mg/100 gm body weight. Effcts of the two drugs on the fibrinolytic system were determined by estimating the fibrin degradation products (FDPs). Plasminogen, alpha 2 macroglobulin (alpha 2M) and antithrombin III.
It was found that Ketoprofen causes a significant increase in FOPs (P<001) and significant decreases in plasminogen (P<0.001), alpha2 M(P<0.001) and At-III (P<0.001). This indicates that Ketoprofen is a stimulant to the fibrinolytic system possibly by being an activator of plasminogen activaors or as a direct plasminogen activator, besides its inhibitory effect on the fibrinolytic inhibitors. However indomethacin was found to be ineffective as a fibrinolytic agent.

T: Morphogenesis and Histogenesis of the spinal cord of 20-days Chick Embryo.
A: H.N. Allam, M.M El-Falaky R.M. Zaafarany, B.F. Ahmed.
S: SJAMF. G
D: 12/1985
A: Morphological and histological studies were made on the spinal cord of 20-days chick embryo. The spinal cord occupied the whole lenght of the vertebral canal and there was neither cauda equina nor filum terminalis. The central canal was oval or rounded in shape and occupied the ventral part of the spinal cord. The ventral horn consisted of ventrolateral and ventromedial motor columns of cells.

T: The Radilological Anatomy of Teh Middle Ear and Mastoid Process as Displayed by conventional Techniques.
A: Mohamed El-Nahhas
S: BAFM
D: 12/1985
A: Although the demonstration of the radiographic anatomy of the middle ear, mastoid process and related structures requires executing many projections, the basic structures frequently involved in otologic pathology are adequately demonstrated by a minimum of four views. The views are, the lateral oblique of Owen or the lateral of Schuller, the oblique AP transtemporal of Chauses, the forntooccipital of Towne and the modified base. Owing the intimated relationship of the jugular foramen to the floor of the middle ear, a 70 basal view is recommended for the demonstration of the root and the compartments of the jugular foramen.

T: Study of Some Trace Elements in Maternal and Cord Blood and Their Relationship to Birth Weight.
A: S. El-Sahwi, M. Osman, Salwa.
S: BAFM
D: 12/1985
A: This study was carried out on three hundred cases at delivery, to find the relationship of some trace elements in maternal and cord blood to fetal birth weight. The cases were classified into three groups according to fetal weight (L.B.W, N.B.W, H.B.W). Maternal serum copper, reached high level at labour while fetal serum copper, showed very low level. Positive correlation between maternal and fetal copper and fetal birth weight was found. Maternal serum zinc decreased in the last trimester and at labour. Positive correlation was reported between maternal and fetal zinc and fetal birth weight. There was a positive correlation between serum manganes level in maternal blood and fetal weight as well as between fetal serum manganes level and fetal birth weight . It was proved that cadmium cannot cross the placental barrier.

T: Semen Plasma Electrolytes And Trace El-Ectrolytes and Trace Elements Under Various Fertilit Grades
A: Aly Ibrahim, E. El-Mansy.
S: BAFM
D: 12/1985
A: 100 subfertile males of the age group (19-44 years) and 50 normal fertile control subjects served as the material of this study. Estimation of sodium, potassium, chloride, zinc, copper, calcium and magnesium concentration was made in the seminal plasma of both subfertile and fertile subjects. Certain biochemical elements particularly zinc, calcium and magnesium suffered significant decrease, while copper level increased significantly in the seminal plasma of subfertile patients. The possible role of these electrolytes in fertility has been discussed.

T: The Effect of Praziquantel on Vamirolepis Nana: 1. in Vitro Study.
A: H.K. Bassiouny, and N.F. Loutfy.
S: BHIPH.
D: 12/1985
A: This paper is concerned with describing the effect of praziquantel against adult worms of V. nana in vitro at concentration of 1.0 ug/ml. The efficiency of praziquantel in the treatment of mice infected with V. nana will be revealed in part II of the series.

T: Immunological Study of Tears In 100 Cases.

A: Beshr A.A. Kenawy, S. Sabry & Azza Mostafa.
S: AJLM.
D: 1/1986
A: Tears from 50 patients with spring catarhal and 50 normal subjects were collected by simple suction and studied for the determination of immunoglobulin levels in tears by means of radial immunodiffusion technique. In the normal group IgA mean value was 5.92 mg%, IgG was 1.44 mg% while IgM was not dected. In spring catarh the mean value of IgA was 16.2 mg% while IgG was 32.84%. IgA high level in these cases may be attributed to an increase in plasma cells in the conjunctival epithelium which are responsible for IgA production while the increase in IgG may be related to the increased vascular permeability associated with cases of type I hypersensitivity leading to an excessive transudation from serum IgG.

T: Interaction Between Maprotiline and Oral Antidiabetic drugs on certain Carbohydrate Metabolic Aspects in Rats.
A: Amira A. Shaheen, M.A. Ajabnoor, Suhad M. Bahiri and Ibtissam O. Abdel-Reheem.
S: ADLM
D: 1/1986
A: Effect of maprotiline either alone or in combination with tolbutamide or glibenclamide on plasma glucose, plasma insulin activity and liver glycogen content were studied in male rats. Results revealed that oral administration of tolbutamide (200 mg/kg) or glibenclamide (1 mg/kg) for either two or four hours caused marked hypoglycaemia associated with significant elevations in plasma insulin activity. Liver glycogen, however was found to be insignificantly affected by tolbutamide and markedly increased by glibenclamide two hours after its administration. Maprotiline hydrochloride at an intraperitoneal dose of 30 mg/kg failed to elicit any change in the measured parameters two hours from its administration. However, 4 hours treatment with maprotiline caused hyperglycaemia and hypoinsulinaemia with marked decrease in liver glycogen content.
Concurrent administration of maprotiline (30 mg/kg I.P.) with tolbutamide (200 mg/kg P.O) did not change the hypoglycaemic effect of tolbutamide but normalized the stimulatory influence on plasma insulin activity and markedly reduce liver glycogen. On the other hand, combined administration of maprotiline (30 mg/kg, I.P.) with glibenclamide (1 mg/kg P.O) for 2 hours showed a prominent increase in the hypoglycaemic or insulinaemic effect of glibenclamide. When the last combination was given for 4 hours no change in the hypoglycaemic effect but the insulinaemic on was still moderately enhanced. It could be concluded that the hypoglycaemic and insulinaemic effects of sulphonylurea drugs are altered when administrered concurrently with maprotiline.

T: The Effect of Carnitine on The Blood Lipid Pattern in Some Cases of Secondary Hyperlipidemias.
A: Abdou M.S. Soliman L.Z.A. Khadiga R. Ashmawy and Ratiba Abedl-Aal.
S: AJLM.
D: 1/1986
A: The present study was done on carnitine, a biological compound found naturally in vertebrates and invertebrates. Four groups of subjects suffering from diseases known to be associated with hyperlipidemia viz, obesity (12 subjects), ischaemic heart diseas (20 patients), gall stones (20 patients) and nephrotic syndrome (15 patients). A 5th group of 17 normal subjects were also investigated as a control group. The following were estimated in the serum before and after giving carnitine orally 1 mgm/kgm body weight for 14 days:
a) triglycerides. b) cholesterol. c) phospholipids. d) non- esterified fatty acids (NEFA) and lipoprotein pattern. In obese individuals the last three tests were not done. Serum triglycerides and

cholesterol were significantly lowered after carnitine administration in all groups studied except nephrotic syndrome in which the decrease was insignificant. Phospholipids were significantly reduced in normal subjects and significantly increased in patients with gall stones and patients with nephrotic syndrome. Values for other tests did not show significant changes. The diversity of these results may be explained by the small dose of carnitine used and the short duration. We therefore recommend further studies using larger doses of carnitine for longer periods.

T: Haematological Studies in Hymenolepis Nana Infection in Alexandria.
A: H.K. Bassiouny.
S: BHIPH.
D: 3/1986
A: The type of anaemia in a human beign infected with Hymenolepis nana was only diagnosed by determination of the haemoglobin level in blood and none of the previous studies recorded the changes in the size of the red blood cells. The aim of the present study is to investigate the developmaent and types of anaemia associated with hymenolepis nana.

T: Pre-Versus Intra-Operative Bacteriological Study in Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media.
A: Taher Soliman Fatma Sobhy and Zoheir El-Hoshy.
S: MJCU.
D: 3/1986
A: In this study, a correlation is done between the bacteriological findings from the external auditory meatus and those found in the middle ear and the mastoid cavity pre and intraoperatively in 50 cases with chronic suppurative otitis media. It was found that at least two specimens should be taken from a discharging ear, the first from the external meatus to allow pre-operative antibiotic course and the other from the middle ear and the mastoid cavity during operation to allow proper adjustment of postoperative medication.

T: Pattern of Some Physiological Aspects of Haemostasis In The Elderly.
A: N. Nofal, M. El-Dakhakhny, P. Sidrak, Y. Hatem and M.E. Fikry.
S: BAFM
D: 3/1986
A: Some aspects of blood coagulation and fibrinolysis in the elderly were studied in 20 healthy old subjects and compared with those of 10 young controls. The study revealed a significant increase in factor VII activity, platelet aggregation and fibrinogen level, as well as a significant decrease in the fibrinolytic activity. Atherosclerosis and metabolic discrders may be predisposing factors for such changes. Our results reflect a tendency toward hypercoagulability, a derangement in platelet functions and a poor fibrinolytic activity. This haemostatic disorder may be responsible for the risk of the elderly toward thromboembolic diseases.

T: Organisms Carried by cimex lectularies (Bed Bug) in an animal house.
A: Z.M. Shaibate El-Hamd, N. Youssef and S. El-Shazly.
S: BHIPH
D: 3/1986
A: Bed bugs are cosmopolitan in distribution, it can live both in temperate and tropical zones. The fact that they are obliged to feed at least five times, either upon the same or a different host to reach maturity has placed these insects under grave suspicion as potential vectors of disease causing organisms.

T: Slow Acetylation and Impaired Drug Oxidation Traits Among English and Egyptian Subjects: A Preliminary Report.
A: Afaf A.S Mahgoub, E.A. El-Bassiouni, Sara H. Nassar, J.R Idle and R.L. Smith.
S: BAFM.
D: 3/1986
A: The oxidation and acetylation phenotylation phenotypes were studied in an English and Egyptian volunteer panels of 27 subjects each. The oxidation phenotype was determined using the debrisoquine test. Three weeks later, the same volunteers were phenotyped for the acetylation status using sulphamethazine. The four possible dual phenotype configurations were encountered in the English group with the following distribution: EM/S (8), PM/R (5) and PM/S (3). Only three types of the phenotype combinations were found in the Egyptian group with predominant extensive oxidation and slow acetylation. The distribution of the dual phenotype was : EM/R (7), EM/S (19), and PM/S (1). None of the Egyptians studied showed the PM/R characteristic. Slow acetylators and poor oxidizers may be more susceptible to the adverse effects of many drugs.The potential for this may be greater in individuals of PM/S status for drugs which undergo both metabolic oxidation and acetylation.

T: Effec of Nifedipine on Phenylbutazone and Restraint Induced Gastric Ulceration In The Rat
A: M. Salah Abou Zeit-Har, Sara H. Nassar and M.I. El-Dakhakhny.
S: BAFA.
D: **3/1986.**
A: The effect of nifedipine on phenylbutazone (PBZ) - and restraint induced gastric ulcerations has been studied in the rat. Both PBZ (200 mg/kg) and restraint caused severe lesions in the glandular part of the stomach. Associated with stress ulcer production, the gastric histamine content was significantly increased, while PBZ treatment did not alter mucosal histamine. Pretreatment of restrained rats with nifedipine (3 mg/kg) significantly protected the animals against stress induced gastric damage and this was accompanied by a non-significant change in the histamine content of the gastric mucosa. However, administrotion of the same dose of nifedipine did not protect the rats from developing PBZ ulceration, but significantly increased histamine content in these rats. The data indicate that gastric histamine does not seem to play a role in the antiulcer effect of nifedipine against stress mucosal lesions.

T: Serum and CSF Copper and Ascorbic Acid Concentrations in Chroni and Acute Schizophrenis.
A: Salwa M. Rakha, Samia Eleew and Kawkab El-Sabah M.
S: BAFM.
D: 6/1986
A: This study was carried out to determine serum and CSF copper and Ascorbic acid levels in chronic and acute Schizophrenics. Serum copper level was significantly incresased both in acute and chronic Schizophreia as compared to controls. Serum ascorbic acid levels in acute cases was demonstrated, while chronics had it within normal limits.

T: Comparative study of serum lipid pattern in alloxan and Streptoxotocin Chemically Induced Diabetes in Rats.
A : Zenat K. Salman; Huda Noor and Khamis A. Gomaa
S : TMJ
D : 6/1986
A : Comparatice study of two types of chemically induced diabetes was performed. Twenty four

male rats were divided into three equal groups : Control, alloxan, and streptozotocin (STZ) treated groups. Investigation of the differences in lipid patterns after I.V. injection of either alloxan monohydrate r STZ as done.
Results obtained revealed a harmful effect of both drugs in male rats. However, it was more severe in the STZ group. Both of the two compounds produced hyperglycemia which showed no significant differences between the two grous (Alloxan)

T: Embryopathies Associated With Exposure of An Inbred Strain of Mice To The Antibiotic "Kanamycin"
A: F.M. Girgis, K.F. Sidhom, T.H. Ghabros and R.A. Salam .
S: EJ Path
D: 6/1986
A: The present study deals with one of the aminoglycoside antibiotics, Kanamycin, which has been adminstered intraperitoneally to pregnant mice throughout the whole period of gestation with a daily dose of 15, 30 and 60 mg/kg body wt. The present investigation included external, skeletal and histological examinations of both maternally treated newborn and fourteen days old young. In the newborn, Kanamycin treatment did not induce any morphological malformation or any change in the body weights and lengths except of those maternally treated with the highest dose.
The skull, vertebral column, sternum and the small bones of the fore and hind limbs show incomplete ossifications. Histological examination of internal organs revealed pathological changes in the liver, kidneys, eyes and the spinal cord. On the other hand, most of the fourteen days old young were morphologically normal but few of them show paralyzed hind limbs. The neural arches of their lumbar and sacral vertebrae were still incompletely that only the malpighian corpuscles, eye and the outline of the spinal cord were still affected. The other organs restored their normal structures.

T: Effect of Prenisolone on The Kidnys. Adrenal Glands and Livers of Pregnant Hamsters & Their Foetuses.
A: F.N. Girgis, K.F. Sidhom & T.H. Ghabros .
S: E.J. Path.
D: 6/1986
A: The effect of prednisolone administration to female hamsters daily throughout the whole period of pregnancy, in doses 5, 15, 25, and 50 mg./kg. body wt., resulted in histopathological alterations in the kidneys, adrenals and livers of both the mothers and their foetuses.
The effects were found to be more severe with increasing the dose. The effects on the kidneys were enlargement of the glomeruli, narrowing of Bowman's spaces and cloudy swelling, hydropic degeneration and necrosis of the collecting and convoluted (proximal and distal) tubules. The adrenal glands showed cortical atrophy which became more pronunced with increasing the dose. The livers showed congested blood vessels, narrow hepatic sinusoids, cloudy swelling and vacuolation of the hepatic cells, focal areas of necrosis and in the high dose level (50 mg./kg. body wt.), fibrosis of the hepatic tissue were found in the mother's liver.

T: Imprint and Scraping Cytology for Rapid Diagnosis .
A: R.M. Salem, M.A. Shahin, Maissa El-Maraghi, K.F. Sidhom, F.N. Girgis & Amr Sherif.
S: EJ. Path
D: 6/1986
A: This study included 90 surgical biopsies which were removed either pre or intraoperative from these biopsies 82 imprint smears and 65 scraping smears were taken. All the cytological smears were stained by Papnicolaou's stain. Biopsies were stained by haematoxylin and eosin. The cytologic results were compared to the histopathologic results. In the malignant tumours, the cytology of the imprint smears yielded 90.5% +ve results while in the scraping smears it was 100% +ve results. In benign lesions, the malignancy was excluded in all cases (100%). Typing of

the nature of the lesion was possible in some malignant tumours and non-neoplastic lesions while it was impossible in benign tumours. It was evident that the imprint and the scraping smear techniques are most valuable for rapid diagnosis of biopsy material or surgically removed specimens. They are very easy, rapid, can be repeated and give excellent results.

T: Histopathological Changes and Prognosis After Preoprative Chemotherapy or/and Radiotherapy.

A: F. Bahnasy, S.A. Youssef, Talaat M. El-Deep, and S. Massoud.

S: EJ Path.

D: 6/86

A: During the period from (1982) to (1984), 12 cases of Wilm's tumor were picked up from Ain Shams Univrsity Hospitals, Radio therapy Department. It has been found that the prevalence of wilm's tumor in relation to all registered malignancy cases was 0.5% and in relation to childhood tumors was 10%. The 12 cases were observed from the time of diagnosis, till finishing preoperative therapy, surgery and follow up for 2 years in 4 cases. Six children were above 2 years and 6 below 2 years. The incidence of the tumor was higher in males with male to female ratio 1.4:1. Preoperative radiotherapy was applied in 3 cases, chemotherapy in 5 cases and preoperative radio-and chemotherapy in 4 cases. Nephrectomy ws done in all cases.
Histopathologically, 7 cases showed a predominance of methothelial elements and 5 cases showed a predominance of epithelial elements and 5 cases showed a predominance of undifferentiated spindle elements. Favourable results were observed in cases treated by combined preoperative radio-and chemotherapy followed by nephrectomy as 3 chilldren out of 4 are still alive free of disease. Comparatively poor results were met with 8 cases treated by radio-or chemotherapy followed by nephrectomy as only one case still alive but with local recurrence 20 months after the operation. Chemotherapy in conjunction with radiotherapy followed by nephrectomy has significantly improved survival rates among children with Wilm's tumor.

T: The Effect of Anxiety on Some Physiological Changes and Record Performance Level of 400 m.

A: A.H. Ebdel-Kerim, I. Al-Shammaa, I. Abdel-Hafecz, I. Abdel-Hakeem. & S. Abdel-Gawad.

S: JEMA.

D: 6/1986

A: 60 female students were randomly selected from the Faculty of Physical Eduction for Girls in Cairo, as a representative sample for the experiment. The Sample was divided into two groups, one as experimental and the other as control group. Three blood samples were collected from each student, the first for homogeny of the sample, the second directly befor the race and the third directly after the race. The blood samples were analysed to determine, oxygen consumption, lactic acid concentration, carbon dioxide production, haemoglobin percentage (Hb), blood sedimentation rate (SR) the size of red blood corpusles (RBCs) and the size of white blood corpusles. The measurments and anxiety test of "Spielberger" were applied one week before the experimental group during which the sample was exposed to anxiety atmosphere.

T: A Study of the Mycotic Flora In The Nose of Rhinoscleromatous Egyptian Cases

A: Awatef. M. Awaad.

S: BAFM

D: 61986

A: This work was an attempt to study the presence of fungi in the nose of rhinoscleromatous patients. Nasal swabs and scrappings were taken from 30 cases of rhinoscleroma and from 30

persons free from any nasal lesion. There was a high incidence of fungal infection in the nose of rhinoscleromatous patients (50%) and only in two cases of the controls (6.6%). The fungi detected were of the opportunistic type, as they were mostly the Penicillium sp., Fusarium sp. and Aspergillus sp. We can conclude that the fungus in the nose of rhinoscleromatous patients has no role in the pathogenesis of the disease, as no deeply seated fungal infection was detected in the rhinoscleromatous lesions and it was not present in every case. So the nasal condition of rhinoscleroma being warm and obstructed together with the intake of antibiotics, creates a suitable environment for fungal growth and proliferation.

T: Effect of Valium (Diazepam) on The Developing Cerebellum of The Chick Embryo.
A: Hassan, N. Allam, Monira M. El-Falaky, Fawkya A. Yakout.
S: SJAMFG.
D: 6/1986
A: Antiserum against elastase of Pseudomonas aeruginosa was prepared in rabbits. The effect of gamma-radiation, temperature and formalin on detoxification of elastase were studied. Biological toxicity tests of the elastase and elastase-toxoid were also investigated.

T: Prenatal Development of The Olfactory Bulb of Rabbit.
A: M.A. El-Ashtokhy and I.A. Maher.
S: ZUMJ.
D: 6/1986
A: From this study, it was concluded that:
1. The olfactory bulb arised as early as the 10th day of gestation.
2. The appearance of subendymal layer could be recognized by the 15th day of gestation.
3. The mitral cell layer arised by the 15th day of gestation.
4. The neuroblasts in the olfactory epithelium arised in situ in the area outside the primordia of olfactory bulb and nasal placodes.

T: The Effect of Different Antibiotics on Rat Incisor .
A: Awatef Awaad and Nawal El-Masry.
S: BHIPH.
D: 6/1986
A: The aim of this study was to find out the effect of different antibiotics on the develping dentition and also to determine the safest antibiotic which can be given at the time of pregnancy.

T: Effect of Psychotropic Drugs on The Amlitude of Accomodation.
A: M.A.H. Abou Steit, B.A. Kinawy, M.S. Abdel-Gawad & T. El-Shiwy.
S: MJCU
D: 6/1986
A: The effect of tricyetic antidepressants and phenothiazine tranquillizers on the amplitude of accomodation was foun to be a transient decrease in the amplitude of accomodation observed during the period of treatment in 18% with tryptizol and 22% with Noveril and 15% with Largactil and 22% with Melleril. The effect was more pronounced with prolongation of the period of receiving the drugs. On stopping the drugs, the amplitude of accomodation, in almost all of the cases, returned to its original treatment value. The effects were attributed to the mild anticholinergic and atropine like actions of tricyclic antidepressants and the mild atropine like action of phenothiazine tranquillizers on the ciliary muscle.

T: The Effect of Long Term Propranolol Administration on Gastric Secretion of Cats Under Basal and Stress Conditions.

A: M.S. Abdedl-Rehim, S.K. Taha, Salah El-Din A. Abu-Sitta, M.S. El-Fiky, S.D. Badr, I.Y. Ibrahim.

S: SJAMF.

D: 6/1986.

A: Thirty-six adult cats of both sexes were used in this study. All cats had chronic gastric fistulae. Gastric secretion ws analyzed for the following parameters, volume, PH. free and total acidity, proteolytic activity, glycoprotein secretion, Na+ and K+ content and relative viscosity. The obtained data showed that long term propranolol administration had no significant effect on the basal or the augmented histamine stimulated gastric secretion apart from a significant increase in total acid output under basal conditions. Propranolol also did not affect gastric juice volume or viscosity under stress conditions, while the other parameters were significantly increased. These effects are most likely due to inhibition of the Badrenergic inhibitory sympathetic tone with consequent reduction in the adaptation of the animal to the stressor.

T: Some Side Effects After The Individual and Combined Administration of Converting Enzyme Inhibitor (Captorpil) and Anti-Inflamatory Drug (Proquazone) on Some Kidney Liver Functions and Blood Picture in Rabbits.

S:BAFM

D: 6/1986

A: Twenty eight adult male rabbits were used in this experiment to study some side effects on kidney, liver and blood, when both captopril and proquazone were administered at the same time. A significant increase in blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine were noticed after captopril and proquazone alone and when both drugs given together. Also a significant decrease in serum total proteins noticed in captopril group.

T: Bacteruria After Urethral Instrumentation

A: Ezzat Nasr, Adel Omar, Taghrid El-Mekkawi, Bassem Fouda.

S: AFMJ

D: 8/1986

A: The aim of this work is to study the infective complications of urethral instrumentation. The study involved 114 male patients who underwent different urethral instrumentation (cystoscopy alone for 60 cases, ascending pyelography for 15 cases during cystoscopy, indwelling catheterisation for 30 cases and urethral dilatation for 9 cases). Cultures & systemic bacterial identification were done for swabs from anterior urethra. Mid stream urine samples, were cultured, before and 72 hours after instrumentation, for bacterial identification. Blood cultures were done for patients undergoing cystoscopy. Quantitative estimation of bacteruria by surface viable count, were done.

T: Pathological study of Experimental Spinal Cord Injury in Dogs

A: A.H. El-Hakiem, H.A.I. Sherif, S. El-Gindy S.H. Ezzat, Adly F. Ghaly, Z.A. Kamar, M.N. El-Mataghy & M.A. Shaheen.

S: EJ. Path

D: 8/1986

A: Our experimental work was conducted on 21 adult dogs. The surgically exposed cord at T10 was subjected to moderate (375 gm/cm) and sever (500 gm/cm) impact trauma. Through the pathological studies we reported a direct relationship between the severity of trauma and the central

haemorrhagic lesion. Dexamethasone threatment was effective in cases of moderate spinal cord trauma when started within 30 minutes following trauma. Meanwhile there was no improvement what so ever when the trauma was severe. The neurones of the grey matter and to a greater extent the tract of the white matter were spared from gross pathological changes as compared with control group.

T: The Different Responses of normal subjects and Asthmatic patients to Parasympathomimtic and Beta-Adrenergic stimulant .
A: M.S. Fahmy, H.M. Foda, Fardos M. Zaki, Nadia Nofal and S.M. Abd-Alla.
S: BAFM.
D: 9/1986
A: Pulmonary function measurements were studied in 20 asthmatic patients and 10 normal controls after inhalation of methacholine and salbutamol. The response to methacholine inhalation was significant bronchoconstriction as indicated by significant decrease of forced expiratory volume one (FEV). Also the degree of the response in asthmatic patients (assessed by PD 20-FEV: provocative dose of metacholine that caused 20% reduction in (FEV) has been found to correlate significantly with the clinical severity of disease. Normal controls measurenents did not differ significantly from the pre-inhalation levels. The asthmatic subjects were hyposensitive to beta-adrenergic stimulant (salbutamol) when compared with the normal. These observations suggested that the asthmatic patients are hyper-reactive to cholinergic agonists while they are hyposensitive to beta-adrenergic stimulant when compared with normal controls.

T: Peripheral Alpha-Adrenergic Receptor Activity in DOCA-Salt Hypertensive Rats.
A: M. Mahy Mansour, M.B. El-Sokkary, M.S. El-Fiky, A. Adel Shalaby, S.A. Abu-Sitta, M.A. Okasha, and M.A. Khayyal.
S: JMMA
D: 9/1986
A: The study of the isolated helical aortic strips obtained from DOCA-salt hypertensive rats revealed supersensitivity of their alpha adrenergic receptors to low NE concentrations. This phenomenon completely disappeared after phentolamine incubation. Also, after phentolamine incubation, high NE concentrations produced significantly high responses in aortic strips of the DOCA-salt treated rats as compared to controls. This observation could possibly be a factor for the elevation of blood pressure in this model of hypertension.

T: Some Histochemical and Histopathological Alterations in Jejunal Mucosal Biopsy of Dystrophica Myotonica Patients.
A: S. Mansour, Nadia Hannoura, Amira Medwar, A. El-Saaran, S. Gomaa and F. Talaa .
S: BAJM.
D: 9/1986
A: Fifteen cases were included in this study, ten patients with myotonica dystrophica and five healthy volunteers taken as control group. Jejunal biopsy was taken and examined by histological and histochemical methods. The disturbed gastrointestinal functions associated with myotonica dystrophica showed underlying jejunal alterations. There was marked reduced activity of intracellular enzymes including suscinic dehydrogenase, alkaline phosphatase, acid phosphatase and non-specific esterase when compared with that of the normal control specimens. The histopathological findings of large lymphatic nodules in patients suggest an immunological reaction, such results were discussed.

T: Study of The Influence of The Antihistaminic "Mepyramine Maleate" On The Epinephirine Induced Lipolysis in The Rabbit.
A: M.M. Mikhail, M.I. El-Dakhakhny, Z.A. Shalouh, and S. Hammdy.
S: BAFM
D: 9/1986
A: Our study revealed that mepyramine maleate induced a significant increase of plasma FFA, while no changes of plasma total cholesterol and triglycerides were noted. Concomitant prolonged administration of mepyramine and epinephrine led to an increase in plasma FFA and total cholesterol which was significantly more than that induced by either epinephrine or mepyramine alone, besides, it was noted that the recorded percent increase from control values of plasma FFA and total cholesterol was markedly more than the calculated mathematical summation of the individual effects of the two drugs after 7 and 14 days.

T: Observation on The Role of Oplate Receptors on Myometplal Contractility in Mice.
A: Mohamad S. El-Hamady , Mohamed Haidara , Hnaa Yassin , Soheir Helmyb , Nahed Mousa , Ibtsam Al-Bagoury and A. Ahmad.
S: BMJ.
D: 9/1986
A: The effects of morphine and naloxone were tested on spontaneous uterine contractions of the mouse. Morphine inhibited uterine contrations. Inhibition was more marked on the amplitude than on the frequency of contractions and this inhibition was dose dependant. Morphine-Induced inhibition of utreine activity suggests the existence of opiate receptors in mouse uterus. Naloxone had a morphine agonist inhibitory effect which was more marked on the frequency than on the amplitude of uterine contractility. Naloxone showed, neither prophylactic nor curative effects against findings suggesting that the two drugs act upon different receptors in mous uterus.

T: Indapamide-Digoxin Interaction
A: N. El-Banna and Azza El-Medany.
S: BAFM
D: 9/1986
A: The object of this study is to identify the effect of combination of indapamide and digoxin on serum digoxin level as well as on serum sodium, magnesium, potassium and calcium levels. A significant increase in serum digoxin level was observed . A non significant changes were observed in serum sodium and magnesium levels, while a significant decrease in potassium as well as significant increase in calcium levels. These results were discussed.

T: Phenytion - Oxaminquine Interactions.
A: M.M. Mekhail, K.M.M Bedair, Z.A. Shalouh, Alia I. Fahmy, Azza M. El-Medany and Fahmy M. Amara.
S: BAFM.
D: 9/1986
A: Forty adult male rabbits were divided into four groups: A control group, a group that received diphenylhydantoin (DPH), a group that was given oxamniquine and a group to which was administered both DPH and oxamniqune. The animals received the drugs daily for twenty days. DPH and oxamniquine produced a significant increase in serum free fatty acids (FFA), total cholesterol and triglyceride levels as compared to the control group. The combination of DPH with oxamniquinere resulted in a significant increase in serum FFA, total cholesterol and trighlyceride levels as compared to the control group and a non significant increase as compared to the group

taking DPH alone. Oxamniquine produced no change in the serum DPH level in the group receiving both drugs as compared to the group receiving DPH alone. These results are discussed.

T: Effect of Histamine Libarator on The Plasma Levels of Chatecholamines, Serotonin and Histamine in Experimental Rats.
A: T.A. Hafez, Sanaa M. Sayed, Hoda A. Nada and M.I. Selim.
S: ZUMJ
D: 12/1986
A: This work was carried out to study the effect of histamine liberators on chemical transmitters. I.P. injection of D-tubocurarine in dose of 0.3mg/kg body weight in rats resulted in highly significant increase in plasma histamine. plasma serotonin, plasma catecholamines. At the same time, insignificant changes in plasma histidine level was found

T: Some Chromatographic and Immunologic Studies on Candida Albicans Antigen.
A: Othman, T. Rizk M.S. and Neguib, H.
S: ZUMJ
D: 12/1986
A: Candidosis and candida albicans take a special importance due to increase of cases which may be the result of the increase and extensive use of antibiotics, corticosteroids and antimitotic drugs 24. The cases of chronic candidosis became more frequent than before in which the detection of antibodies and antigens in the patient's serum had been the interist of many studies. It is well known that the protein fraction of Candida albicans antigen is the active component of the antigen is stimulation of the immune mechanism in cases of Candida albicans infections (Drouhet , 1976). The main fraction of Candida albicans antigen which is present constantly in the serum of paients with chronic candidosis, and the exact significance of its role in the immunologic process still far from being clear. This leads us in the present work to study some aspects of the main component of Candida aldicans somatic antigen as regards its antigenic role in comparison Wwith the protein fraction.

T: Study of Susceptibility of House Fly Musca Domestica Vicina To Some Insecticides and Fly Population In Aswan Governorate.
A: S.S. Mosallam, K.H. Badr, Amin Wanis and M. Elewa.
S: JEMA
D: 12/1986
A: Flies at Aswan city were found more susceptible to one organophosphorus compound fenthion than two chlorinated hydrocarbone, dieldrin and D.D.T. respectively. Flies at Komombo were found more susceptible to dieldrin than fenthion and least susceptible to D.D.T. Flies were found more abundant at Aswan city than Komombo while in Naser city were least.

T: New Physioanatomical Aspects of The Urinary Sphincter Apparatus and The Micturition Mechanism
A: A. Shafik and Olfat.
S: EMJ.
D: 12/1986
A: In this paper the anatomy of the levator ani muscle is studied in its relation to the urinary bladder aiming at elucidating its function in the light of its anatomical structure. This would assist in the apprehension of the vague aspects of the micturition mechanism.

T: The Effect of Praziquantel on Vampirolepis Nana: II. In Vivo Study.
A: H.K. Bassiouny and N.F. Loutfy.
S: BHIPH
D: 12/1986
A: The work of the present study is an extension to the part (I) of the series which deal with the effect of praziquantel on Vampirolepis nana. It aims to test the efficacy of praziquantel in the treatment of mice infected with this parasite.

T: Electrolytes and Calcium In Allergic Rhinitis
A: Saddeik, M. Abou Beih, A. Kannishy, M .
S: ZUMJ.
D: 12/1986
A: 4 cases suffering from allergic rhinits were collected and submitted to different laboratory investigations to estimate the serum level of Sodium, Potassium, calcium and absolute eosinophilic count in order to show if there is disturbance in their levels in the serum and blood of each allergic cases in comparison with 15 control cases or not. The results showed significant decrease in the mean serum level of Sod. in all allergic cases. The serum Pot. level showed a significant increase in its mean value in all cases, although this increase was insignificant in the asthmatic group. The mean serum calcium levels was insignificant changed in thses allergica cases. Also the eosinophillc count revealed significant increase in allergic patients.

T: Intrathecal Morphine or Pethidine For The Relief of Intractable Pain and Their Effect on Plasma Cortisol and Vasopressin Level .
A: S.M. Kircha, M.S. Zidan, A.A Razek, S. El-Hafni, M.I. Ramadan & F. Neematallah.
S: BAFM.
D: 12/1986
A: Relief of chronic intractable pain due to cancer in the lower abdomen pelvis and lower limbs were studied in 60 patients divided into three groups (20 patients each) according to the medication given (intrathecal morphine, pethidine and epidural marcaine). The results of this work showed that morphine had the shortest onset of action and longest duration, among the three drugs. Clinical assessment of pain berfore and after injection showed that Total Pain Intensity Score (TPIS) was 4.5 ± 0.51, 4.6 ± 0.5 and 4.65 ± 0.48. Total Relief Score (TPRS) was 0.45 ± 0.94, 0.95 ± 1.23 and 0.75 ± 1.11 respectively for intrathecal morphine, pethidine and epidural marcaine. Again, this study showed a positive correlation between cortisol level and pain intensity, and negative correlation between vasopressin level and pain denoting that plasma cortisol level is an objective parameter fr the assessment of pain and its relief. Complications were more evident after intrathecal morphince, nausea and vomiting (40%), itching 30%, urine retension (10%), late respiratory depression (10%). Backache was reported in 30% of the cases receiving epidural marcaine.

T: Some Biochemical and Histopathological Changes in Response To Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug (Piroxicam).
A: Yousry Sara Said, Buthina S. Basha, Laila, A. Badawi M.M. and Asaad S.A.
S: EICRA
D: 12/1986
A: The present study was designed to assess the effect of piroxicam as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), biochemically and histopathologically on the liver of rats. The drug was administered orally to both sexes albino rats in a daily dose of 5 mg/1 kg body weight for four weeks. Peripheral blood samples were withdrawn Weekly from the retro-orbital plexus. Transaminase (GOT & GPT) were measured in serum and histopathological study was done on liver. A significant increase in GOT levle (Compared to the normal control group) was achieved

till the third week, then declined gradually at the fourth week. GPT level was insignificantly increased throughout the experimental period. The histopathologic study revealed some changes in liver: lymphocytic infiltration in the portal tract and hydrobic degeneration in the liver cells. Necrosis was found in the form of patchy necrosis in about 50% of the animals after three weeks of treatment. It is evident from the results that the activity of transaminase might be due to the presence of fatty material located on the hepatic cells.

T: A Survey of Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis In Egypt
A: S. Shoeb, O. El-Daly, S. Eisa, H. Shoeb, M. Hafez, Y. Al-Batawi and A. Al-Sharkawi.
S: JMMA
D: 1/1987
A: In a trial to estimate the magnitude of LCM virus infection in Egypt, a survey was done on sera collected from population samples of all Governorates in Egypt. Sera were tested by CFT against a standard known LCM virus antigen. Of the 4067 sera tested, only 82 samples were positive (2,44%). The highest percentage was observed in Sinai Governorate (12%), followed by Greater Cairo Area (8.5%). The upper Egypt was almost completely negative. For statistical analysis, the country was divided into 5 localities, Costal, Desert, Great Cairo, Upper and Lower Egypt . A statically significant differences was found between Cairo area and each of the Costal, Upper and Lower Egypt. The percentage being higher in Cairo (6.4%).

T: Immunodiagnosis of Hymenolepiasis
A: Insaf I. Hamdy, Fatma Sobhy, Maysa M. K. Sobhy, Hoda H. El-Rehimy and Jomana A. Ahmed.
S: JMMA
D: 1/1987
A: The immunological methods for the diagnosis of Hymenolepis nana infection were studied in mice. The intradermal test showed maximum reactivity during the third and fourth weeks, while the complement fixation test gave highest titres at the end of 3rd, 4th and 5th weeks of infection.

T: Effect of Oxaminiquine and Praziquantel On Liver Monoamine Oxidase (MAO) In Schistosoma Mansoni Infected Mice.
A: S.H. Nassar, A.O. Helal, A.Y. Madwar and Laila M. Abu-Samra.
S: BAFM.
D: 3/1987
A: The hepatic MAO activity was determined in Schistosoma mansoni infected mice after the eighth week of infection. A marked drop in enzyme activity was noticed. Treatment of these infected mice using one of the recently introduced antischistosomal agents, either oxamniquine or praziquantel, resulted in improvement of MAO activity to the normal level. This may suggest that regression of the pathological changes, accompanying schistosomal hepatic fibrosis in mice, may result from early effective treatment.

T: Protective Effect of Hyoscine Against Stress and Indomethacin Induced Gastric Ulcers in The Rat.
A: M. Salah Abou-Zeit-Har, Azza E. Bistawroos, M.M. El-Mas, A. Ghazal and Rashida Zeitoun.
S: BAFM.
D: 3/1987
A: The preventive effect of hyoscine butyl bromide (Buscopan, 5mg/kg, im. x5) against the development of both stress and indomethacin induced gastric ulcers has been studied in the rat.

Stress ulcers were induced by immobilization and water immersion restraint technique, where as indomethacin induced ulcers were developed by oral administration of indomethacin (40 mg/kg, x2). Both ulcerogenic procedures produced marked severe ulcers in the glandular stomach. Associated with these lesions, the peptic activity and mucosal histamine content were significantly increased. In the stress ulcer model, pretreatment with hyoscine significantly reduced the ulceration index. This protection was accompanied by significant decrease in gastric acidity and mucosal histamine content together with a significant increase in the mucin content. In the indomethacin-induced ulcer model, hyoscine produced marked reduction in the severity of lesions. This was associated with significant decrease of gastric acid and pepsin, but a marked increase in the mucin content. The present data suggest that hyoscine might protect against restraint and indomethacin gastric ulcers through common factors such as reduced gastric acid and increased mucin beside some other different factors.

T: Effects of Praziquantel (Biltricide) on Healthy Mice.
A: H.K. Bassiouny, E.E. Enan, and M.F. El-Sawy.
S: BHIPH.
D: 3/1987
A: This study is concerned with investigating the possible adverse effects of praziquantel (Biltricide) on healthy mice given a single oral dose of 40 mg per kg body weight, i.e. the dose used for treatment of patients.

T: Screening of Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma Tissues For Epstein-Barr and Cytomegalovirus Antigens.
A: Kouka Abdel-Wahab Ph.D. and Fatehia Aboul-Ela Ph.D.
S: JENCI
D: 4/1987
A: It is now well established that viruses can cause immunodeficiency and lymphomas, Epstein Barr Virus (EBV) proved to be initiating factor for the development of the Burkitt's lymphoma in tropical african countries. EBV infection occurs in early childhood in Egypt. The association of EBV and lymphoma induction in Egyptian patients is the subject of this study. Fourty five biopsies of nodal NHL were examined for EBV and CMV antiges (two members of the herpes virus group). Paraffin embedded sections were used for indirect immunoperoxidase antibody staining using reference antisera to the two viruses, one was a human IgG anti EBV capsid antigen (EBVCA) and the other was a mouse monoclonal Ig anti CMY. Microscopic diagnosis was 30 non Burkitt's lymphoma and 15 Burkitt's lymphoma, EVBCA and CMV antigens were detected in 2/15, 6/15 Burkitt's lymphoma respectively. Non-Burkitt's lymphoma were positive for EBVCA and CMV antigens in 3/30, 7/30 respectively. While B lymphocytes support EBV replication the viral antigens are detected only when viral permissive replication occurs. Lack of detection of EBV antigens in 13/15 Burkitt's lymphoma is not against an aetiological association with the virus. The stage of malignancy succeeds to initial viral infection and is a result of multifactors. Detection of CMV antigen in malignant lymphoma is a measure of immune suppression with reactivation of latent CMV virus. So far there is no evidence that CMV is an aetiological factor in lymphoma.

T: Primary Lymphomas of The Small Intestine In Egyptian Patients: An Immunologic Study.
A: Nabil El-Bolkainy, Nabida Mokhtar, Samia Yousef, Nader Dahaba, Hassan N. Tawfik and Elaine Jaffe.
S: JENCI
D: 4/1987

A: The cytoplasmic immunoglobulin profile was determined for 25 cases of primary lymphomas of small intestine using an ABC immune peroxidase system on paraffin sections. 15 cases were positive for alpha heavy chin (9 of them were also negative for Kappa and Lambda light chains and 6 were positive for Kappa and Lambda). The histologic and immunologic features varied according to the site of the tumour in the small intestine. Thus, in the 13 cases arising in the jejunum, 12 were positive for alpha-heavy chain. The histologic picture of these jejunal tumours were 10 diffuse large cleaved and non-cleaved and 3 cases were immunoblastic. Conversely, in the other 12 cases arising from the ileum, only 3 were positive for alpha-heavy chain reaction (All were also +ve for light chain reaction). Histologically, the ileal tumours included 9 smalll non-cleaved, one immunoblast lymphoma, one mixed, and one large non-cleaved lymphoma. All 9 cases of small non-cleaved lymphomas were negative for alpha-heavy chain as well as light chain reactions. Thus, the diagnostic criteria of Mediterranean lymphoma (IPSID) must include: Clinical history of malabsorption, tumour site at proximal part of small intestine and large cell type histology. However, the alpha-heavy chain parameter appears to be variable and non specific.

T: Immunologic Phenotyping of Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma In Egyptian Patients.

A: Nadia M. Mokhtar, Amina Gamal El-Din, Nabil El-Bolkainy, Hassan N. Tawfik, Elaine Jaffe and Nashwa S. Aggour.

S: JENCI.

D: 4/1987

A: Immunologic phenotyping was performed on 117 cases of nodal Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Both frozen sections and cytopreps were studied. Monoclonal antibodies were used and staining was carried out by the ABC immunoperoxidases technique. The monoclonal antibodies used included, OKT11 & LYT3 for pan T lymphocyte, Leu 2a for suppressor T, leu 3a for helper T, BI for pan B, Kappa and Lambda light chains for B subpopulations. Results showed predominance of B cell lymphoma (73.5%), mostly of Kappa light Chain T cell lymphomas constituted only 14.5% of cases, while Null lymphoma were 12%. There was significant correlation between the different morphologic subtypes of NHL according to the Working Formulation & their immunologic phenotypes (P<0.01). The distribution of immunologic subtypes in relation to grades of lymphomas was as follows: Grade 1: B (83.4%), T (8.3%), Null (8.3%). Grade 2: B (85.2%), T (9.3%), Null (5.5%). Grade 3: B (51.3%), T (25.6%), Null (23.1%). (P<0/05), denoting predomince of B cell lymphomas in grades 1 & 2, and T and Null lymphomas in grade 3.

T: Virulence Factors of Staphylococcus Epidermidis from Some Clinical Sources.

A: Fatma Mitkees, Ensaf A. Azzazy, Sohair Abdel-Megeed, Mona Ezzat and Mervat M. Al-Hosany.

S: JMMA.

D: 5/1987

A: A bacteriological study was carried out on 110 patients with urinary troubles, 36 cases of chronic prostatic patients and 12 cases of chronic sinusitis. All cases were selected from Outpatient Clinics of Manial University Hospital. From the total 158 cases examined 26 strains of Staph. Epidermidis were isolated. The isolated strains of Staph. Epidermidis were classified biochemically according to Baird-Parker scheme. Out of the isolated 26 strain of Staph. Epidermidis , 19 strains were classified as biotype, I and 6 strains were classified as biotyp IV and one strain as biotype II. According to the clinical sources, biotype distribution is 81.8% and 18.2% for biotype I and IV respectively in urine samples, 67.0% a 33% for biotypes I and IV respectively in prostatic discharge, and 67% and 33% for biotype I and II respectively in nasopharyngeal samples. The enzymatic activity (closely related to pathogenicity) was based on the results of urease test,

gelatinase test, lipolytic activities and haemolysin production. It was evident that the enzymatic activity was highest for strains in biotype I followed by biotype IV.

T: Level of Prostaglandins In Periodontal Disease .
A: S. Sadek Al-Ashmawy A.A. Aly, Mevat El-Ansary , Gelane Ayoub & H. El-Sayed.
S: EJH.
D: 5/1987
A: In this study, prostaglandins level in gingival tissue homogenate was measured in different stages of gingival disease. Sixty males were included in this work to avoid the contribution of any other hormonal imbalance. The classification of gingival tissue into normal, mild, moderate and severe was based on both clinical examination and histopathological finding. The increase in clinical and histopathological indeces was directly proportional to the increase in prostaglandins level. In severe gingival inflammation, the level of prostaglandins was found to be increased more than ten folds compared to normal gingiva. Thus the more the inflammatory cells, the more the production of prostaglandins. These migrating inflammatory cells were the major souree of local prostaglandins synthesis in gingival tissue. Non-Steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs may be of value in reducing bone resorption after periodontal therapy, since they reduce prostaglandins synthesis from the infiltraing infammatory cells.

T: Urinary Excretion of Vanil Mandelic Acid (VMA) In Paratroopers in Response To Jumping And Exercise
A: Nabil I. Ebeid, Mohsen A. Gadallah, Ali M. Naser.
S: JMMA.
D: 5/1987
A: Variation of urinary excretion of vanil mandelic acid (VMA) in response to jumping and exercise has been examined among ten paratroopers. Tests for VMA in urine were performed before the trial, 15-30 minutes after jumping and after exercise. Tests have also been done in the mean time for creatinine in urine. Somatic symptoms associated with anxiety states (fight, flight, fright) are produced by the sympathoadrenal medullary discharge of catecholamines detected in urine as VMA. There are plenty of factors that enhance the discharge of catecholamines. Exercise is currently known to be one of them. This is the first time, in medical literature, that jumping of paratroopers is studied and proved practically and statistically to increase catecholamines excretion and consequently VMA in urine.

T: Histopathological Changes in Internal Organs of Rats Associated With 2-Phenylpropionic Acid (Ibuproeen).
A: Maha El-Bakry, Samia Hassan, Laila El-Zalabani, Sohair Sirag and M. El-Hamid.
S: BMJ.
D: 5/1987
A: Thirty rats were used to study the histopathological changes of analgesic doses of ibuprofen in the internal organs of rats. Histopathological changes were evident, especially in the kidney, intestines and liver.

T: Histopathological and Biochemical Studies on The Chronic Toxicity and Interactions of Some Antihypertensive Drugs
A: Zeinab A. Abbas, Fatma A. Enan, Mohamed M. El-Sayed, Ragaa H. Abaza, Wahiba A. Kamel and Samia H. Daoud.
S: EJPATN.

A: Chronic toxicity studies on the antihypertensive drugs prazosin, propranolol and alpha-methyl dopa were conducted for three months treatment on albino rats. Prazosin 0.27 mg/kg/day orally was given alone and in combination with propranolol 2.7 mg/kg/day orally to rats for three months,. Either was found safe as judged from both the biochemical and histopathological examination of specimens from liver, kidney, spleen, heart, lung and intestine. However, when combined with biochemically and histopathologically. This was attributed to alpha-methyl dopa, since such ill effects were similar to those observed when alpha-methyl dopa was given alone.

T: Histopathological and Dermatological Evaluation of Cutaneous Leishmanisis in Egypt.
A: A., Abo El-Enaine, M.F. Abdel Fattah .
S: ZUMJ.
D: 6/1987
A: 35 patients varying in age from 1-150 years were studied. Their main complains were cutaneous lesions not responding to usual antibiotic treatment . The cases were diagnosed by the clinical distribution of the lesion and confirmed by histopathological examination of direct smear method and skin biopsies taken by punch skin needle piopsy 5 mm diameter seriological skin test.

T: The Fine Structure of The Normal Human Placenta with special Refpences To Some Pathological Conditions
A: A. Nassar, E. Helaiel, A.A. Abde El-Aziz, A. Abd-All, F.A. Sonia, and F.I. Zaher.
S: EJPATH
D: 6/1987
A: The study of the normal ultrastructure of the human placenta revealed the fine structure of the different cells forming the trophoblast. The Syncytium forms the first layer of the cells with multiple muclei of dense chromatine, the syncytium has no definite cell borders and their free surface send a microvilli projecting into the maternal intervillous spaces, the latter contained R.B.Cs. Underneath the syncytium there is a definite basement membrane. Occasionally cytotrophoblastic cells with pale cytoplasm intervene between the basement membrane and the syncytium. Outside the basement membrane where there were few fibrous tissue and faetal capillaries, forming together and maternal stroma. In some pathological condittions as pre-eclampsia, essential hypertension and diabetes, there were several pathological changes observed ultrastructurally.

T: Evaluation of Pseudomonas Aeruginosa As A Recent Indicator of The Hygienic Condition of Some Swimming Pools Water in Alexandria.
A: A.F. Nimir, L. El-Attar, S. El-Shazly and A. Abdel-Gawad.
S: BHIPH.
D: 6/1987
A: The usefulness of the coliform standards to determine the safety of swimming pool waters has been debated for the past three decades. They are only partially indicative of water quality because coliforms are not normally shed from bathers nor do they readily survive a halogen environment . Therefore, additional indicator organisms have been suggested for swimming pool water standards.

T: Study of Carcino-Embryonic Antigen in Non Bilharzial, and Bilharzial Polypoid Lesions of The Colon.
A: Nagwa M. Nagui, Hassan N. Tawfik, Sohir M. Dawoud, Amina A. Zidan, and Ahmed M. Amer.

S: EJPATH
D: 6/1987
A: A study of carcino-embryonic antigen (CEA) in malignant colonic polpi, non bilharzial and bilharzial polypoid lesions, was presented. CEA was demonstrated in all carcinomas of the colon and a parallelism between the intensity of the reaction, and the degree of differentiation was demonstrated. The antigen was demonstrated in some adenomatous polypi especially in areas with dysplasia, while it could not be demonstrated in most of the bilharzial polypi which support the view of the absence of a possible causal relationship between intestinal bitharziasis and carcinoma.

T: Frequency of Toxoplasmosis in Infantile Hydrocephalus in Upper Egypt.
A: A.M. El-Badr, A.H. Moussa, M.M. Hussein, R.A. Abdel-Magid and A.I. Abd-Alla
S: AUMJ
D: 7/1987
b Serum from 38 mother cases whose babies presented by hydrocephalus was examined using the Enzyme-Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay (ELISA). Out of 38 mother cases, 13(34.2%) were positive to IgG, while 9 of their infants (23.7%) were positive to the same type of immunoglobulin indicating transplacental passage of IgG. Regarding IgM, 7 Infants (18.4%) were seropositive for toxoplasma. However three cases were postivie to toxoplasma IgG and IgM in both others and infants. All infants were presented by the classical features of hydrocephalus, while other manifestations of congenital toxoplasmosis, chorioetinitis and intracrranial calcification were not encountered in our cases. The importgnce of diagnosis of toxoplasma early in pregnancy was discussed. Key Words El-Isa.

T: Prevalence of Staphylococcal Carriers Among Food Handlers In Egypt.
A: Ali M. Naser And Hazem M. Shakzr.
S: JMMA.
D: 9/1987
A: Food poisoning outbreaks are very common in developing countries including Egypt. The disease constitutes a major public health problem to the medical and other relevant authorities. One of the most common causes of food poisoning is staphyloccus aureus. Food may be easily contaminated from many sources particularly from food handlers who may harbour the organism in their nasopharynx, finger nails or axilla. The present study was undertaken in 1987 and involved the examination of 150 food handlers selected by systematic random sampling from five food establishments stationed in Cairo. Three swabs were taken from each individual namely, nasopharyngeal, axillary and finger nails. The study revealed that the overall percentage of staphylococcal carriers is 74.7% pathogenic strains of staph. aureus, were isolated from 40(26.7%) persons, the isolates were sensitive to Gentamycin, Cephalosporine, Rifampicin, and Chloramphenicol, but not sensitive to penicillins. The study also revealed that fingernails are the commonest site of pathogenic staph, aureus, nasopharynx in second place, and axilla came third.

T: Evaluation of Some Rapid Field Diagnostic Methods For Bovine Mastitis.
A: T. Badier, L. El-Attar, and S. El-Shazly A. El-Nagar.
S: BHIPH.
D: 9/1987
A: The problem of dealing with mastitis in dairy herds is rendered more difficult by the fact that infection can be hidden in a herd without the farmer being aware of it, especially in developing countries. The bacteriological examination of such cases is time consuming and inadequate to cope periodically with whole sale herd testing for control of the disease. This study was planned at the determination of the incidence of subclinical mastitic cases among the friesen dairy cawos of the

Faculty of Agriculture Farm in Alexandria and to evaluate the efficiency of 4 simple tests based on the quick detection of pathological changes affecting the cellular material in milk.

T: Antifungal Activity of Henna (Lawsonia Inermis) Extract of Pathogenic Fungi Isolated From Superficial Skin Infection.
A: Mohamed Y. Soliman and Esmat M. Ekladios .
S: JMMA
D: 9/1987
A: Aqueous crude henna (Lawsonia inermis leaves) extract possesses antifungal activity against different species and strains of fungi isolated from superficial skin infection. The autoclaved and filter-sterilized extracts produced inhibition of growth of 4 strains out of total isolated 10 strains (40%), they were from T. Capitis (scaly type) and T. carcinata lesions. No antifungal effect was noticed in 2 cases (20%), and enhanced growth was observed in the remaining 4 cases (40%). The antifungal active principle of the extract was found to be heat-stable.

T: Bancroftian Filariasis In Sharkia Governorate an Epidemiolgic study.
A: A. Rashid, S.M. Wassif, A.M.S. El-Ridi, S.M. Khalifa, O.M.Wassif, S. El-Laithi and Abdel Latif M.S.
S: JMMA
D: 9/1987
A: Bancroftian filariasis is still endemic in the eastern parts of the Nile delta in Egypt with the abundance of culex antennatus and culex univitalis adult vectors in the studied area. Suitable recomendations for community health actions and further researches were included.

T: Effect of Furosemide on Calcium Excretion In isolated Perfused Dog kidney Using Dextran 6% Asanoncotic Agent.
A: H. Hamdy, M. Yacout, M. Zamzam and M, Kamel.
S: NEJM.
D: 10/87
A: Dog kidneys were perfused with furosemide to determine its in vitro effect on water and electrolyte excrotion. The diuretic effect was marked at a concentration of (16.8mg/L) and it caused an increase in the absolute excretion rate of water and calcium during the entire period of perfusion. The G.F.R. was reduced by the drug. The acute calciuretic effect of furosemide is beneficial in the treatment of hypercalcemia but care must be taken to avoid depletion of other ions including potassium and magnesium.

T: Astudy on The Effect of Morphine and Nal Oxone On Glucose Uptake by Rat Hemidiaphragm Preparation.
A: I. El-Bahoury, M. Zamaarr, M. Shehata and H. Lssa.
S: NEJM.
D: 10/1987
A: On study of the histopathological effect of intra-corneal heamorrhage, blood obtained from the auricular vein of 6 rabbits and injected into their corneas to produce intra-corneal haemorrhage. Histopathologic microscopic examination of these corneas demonstrated, epithelial hyperplassia and down growth and stromal breakdown, separation and dilated capillaries with macrophages engulfing collagen fragments. The endothelium is swollen.

T: The Blood Supply of The Rabbit Spleen

A: I.M. Negm, Helmy H. Oda Bahaa, Abd-El-Mawalaa E. Aidarous and A. Abdel-Razik.
S: NEJM.
D: 11/1987
A: The spleens of twenty adult albino rabbits nere examined histologically using different stains in an attempt to study the nature of the splenic circulation . The central arteries of the lymphatic follicles gave capillaries to supply the follicles and ended in the red pulp by forming small bodies. Eash body (Clonus) had an epithelioid media and a narrow lumen. The venous sinuses presented gaps in their walls which allowed passage of erythroecytes from the red pulp back to the sinuses. No endothelial continuity could be demonstrated between the arterial terminations and the venous sinuses in the rabbit spleen. it was concluded that the splenic circulation in the rabbil was of open type. This was correlated with the defensive nature of the rabbit spleen with abundant white pulp while the red pulp availabe for storage of erythrocytes was scanty.

T: The Significance of Mast Cell Hyperplasia and Stromal Metachromasia In Breast Disorders .
A: Soheir M. Mahfouz, Ali El-Hindawi, Hammada El-Tabakh.
S: N.E.J.M.
D: 11/1987
A: This study was carried on 66 radical mastectomy specimens, followed up for up to 10 years clinically, 10 benign hreast lesions and 12 autopsy control specimens. All histological sections were stained with haematoxylin and eosin and Toludine blue Ph 4. Mast cells were counted using a counting graticule and the stromal metachromasia measured by a microspectrophotometer. Both mast cell hyperplasia and metachromasia were not observed in normal breast tissue, yet were observed in benign and malignant lesions, indicating that such phenomena point at a pathological change in the breast but not necessarily indicating malignancy.
Another important finding was that patients with neoplasms associated with mast cell hyperplasia, showed a rapidly deteriorating clinical course, this emphasizes the importance of such a cell population in predicting the prognostic outcome of the disease. Stromal metachromasia on the other hand appeared to a certain extent to be associated with tumours of diameters larger than 5 cms, thereby indicating a possible role for such sulphated mucopolysaccharides in tumour growth promotion.

T: An Ultrstrcutural Evaluation to Changes Encountered In The Gastrocenmius Muscle of Aging Rats.
A: Esmat Z. Geith, Soad El-Sayed, Elham Gamal El-Din and M.K. Tawfik.
S: NEJM.
D: 11/1987
A: An ultrastructural evaluation was made for the changes encountered in the gastrocnemius muscle of senile albino rats compred with the young-adult rats. In 18 months old rats, early alteration appeared in the contractile elements a soccasional disruption in the cross banding pattern of some myofibrils with loss of the characteristic linear registery of the (Z) line. However, the myofibrits still maintained a close array of its filaments. In 24 months old rats, degeneration of the fibre components was relatively massive. The lesion occurred extensively, producing large areas of degenerated myofibrits which could be demonstrated as thin fibrillar strands randomly disposed vesicular elements and some swollen mitochondria with disorganised cristae.

T: Comparative Anatomical Study Between The Superficial Veins Of The ForearmRegion in Human and Donkey (Equus Asinus So Africans).
A: Ibrahim M. Khidr, Mashhour G.A. Mokhtar and M. Fathi Tantawy.

S: NEJM.
D: 11/1987
A: The radiologists noticed that the injected radio-opaque substance into the superficial veins of the lower end of both lower and upper limbs, the dye disappears from the superficial veins of the lower limb and is transmitted to the deep veins. While in the upper limb the dye shows in the superfecial veins of foream region. This study was done to compare between the superficial veins of the foream in human and forelimb regions in donkey.

T: Development of Peniciliiun Chrysogenum Witii Improved Penicillin Yield Using Radiation.
A: Mohamed SE. Ashour, Zahira. Tawfik Adel Shehab El-Din, Yehia El-Zawahry.
S: AJMIC.
D: 12/87
A: Gamma rays were used as a mutagenic agent to improve the penicillin yield from penicillium chrysogenum. After irradiation colonies invariably different from the parent strain in their morphological and cultural characteristics were tested for their penicillin yield on fermentation agar medium. The selected mutants were subsequently tested for their penicillin yield on shake culture. Mutant (M20) was found to be the highest penicillin producer (5916 i.u/ml). All the high penicillin yielding mutants lost their ability to produce penicillin after 11 months storage at 4°C with continuous subculturing at two weeks interval.

T: Pseudmonas Aeruginosa in Egyptian Hospitals Isolation, Identification and Serotyping .
A: Mohamed S.E. Ashour, Maher E Hussein, Samira A. Shoeb and Mona A. Gharib.
S: AJMIC
D: 12/1987
A: In this investigation seventy isolates of Pseudomonas aeruginosa were collected from some Egyptian hospitals: Ahmed Maher, Ain Shams, El-Hussien and Zagazig hospitals. These strains were identified by the conventional methods and API 20 E system and then submitted to serotyping by the slide agglutination technique. Fifty seven out of the seventy isolates were agglutinable (81.42%), eleven were non-agglutinable while two isolates were auto-agglutinable. About 81-83% of the strains isolated from urine, burns and wounds were agglutinable. The predominant sero-types were 0_6 and 0_5. The latter was mostly present in isolates from Ain Shams Hospital followed by isolates from El-Hussein Hospital. Those from Ahmed Maher hospital were 0_6 and 0_{11} in descending order (33.8% and 19.04%).

T: Psedudomonas Aeruginosa In Egyptian Hospitals Pyocine Typing and Animicrobial Sensitivity Pattern.
A: Ashour, M.E. Hussein, Shoeb Atallah.
S: AJMIC.
D: 12/1987
A: Seventy isolates Ps. aeruginosa were collected from patients in four Egyptain hospitals (Ahmed Maher, Ain Shams, El-Hussein and Zagazig hospitals). The identified strains were submitted to pyocine typing with the aid of pyocine indicator strains. Sixtytwo isolates were typable (88.6%) and eight isolates were non typable (11.4%). The predominant types were pyocine types P1 and P6. Isolates belonging to type P1 were present in cases drown from all four hospitals. Antimicrobial susceptibillity pattern of the isolated strains was done to determine the most active chemotherapeutic agent. The antimicrobial agents tested were: amikacin, gentamicin, carbenicillin, tobramycin, kanamycin, nalidixic acid, and amoxicillin and the percentage sensitive

strains were 92.85%, 88.57%, 78.75%, 74.28%, 32.85%, 25.71%and 12.85%respectively.

T: Chemo-Antibiotic Resistanc E Patterns of Staphylococci Isolated from Various Clinical Sources.
A: Mohamad Ashour, Samira Shoeb, Wael El-Naggar.
S: AJMIC
D: 12/1987
A: Ninety-nine strains of staphylococci were isolated from various clinical sources, 66 strains out of them were considered to be Staphylococcus aureus, while 33 were identified as Staphylococcus albus. The isolated strains were subjected to different identification tests as well as to chemoantibiotic sensitivity testing. The coagulase-negative strains were more resistant to ampicillin, penicillin, cotrimoxazole, erythromycin and chloramphenicol, than the coagulase-positive ones. There was no solid correlation between chemoantibiotic resistance pattern and the clinical source among both types of ioslates.

T: Studies on Some Developmental Stages in The Life Cycle of Pygidiopsis Genata Looss.
A: Magda M. Youssef, Noshy S. Mansour, Nibal A. Hammouda, Helen N. Awadalla, Rifaat Khalifa and L.M. Boulos.
S: JESP.
D: 12/1987
A: Pleurolophocercous cercariae of Pygidiopsis genata were obtained from naturally infected Melania tuberculata and allowed to encyst in clean Gambusia affinis and Tilapia nilotica under laboratory conditions.

T: Laboratory Studies on The Biology and Beuavior of Nasonia Vitripennis (Walk) (Hymenopter a: Pteromalidae) Reared on Chrysomyia Albiceps (Wiedemann) Pupae
A: A.H. Omar.
S: JESP.
D: 12/1987
A: Oviposition behaviour was noticed and described. Females of Nasonia uitripennis (Walk) laid fewer eggs on parasitized Chrysomyia albiceps (Wiedemann) pupae than on unparasitized ones. When the gravid female parasites were kept for a long period without their host, the ripe eggs inside their ovarioles were absorbed. Maximum number of eggs laid per female parasite was obtained when they were fed on honey plus host blood and the minimum was obtained when fed on honey only. The starved parasite females laid no eggs and died within five days from emergence. Sex ratio of female to male parsaasite was approximately 2:1, respectively.

T: Heterophyid Parasities of Man From Idku, Maryut and Manzala Lakes Areas in Egypt.
A: Magda M. Youssef, Noshy S. Mansour, Helen N. Awadalla, Nibal A. Hammouda, Rifaat Khalifa, and L.M. Bouls.
S: JESP.
D: 12/1987
A: Stool specimens from patients, 312 from Idku hospital clinic and 200 From Maryut rural combined health unit as well as 73 specimens from fishermen and their families from Mataria, were concentrated by the formalin-ether sedimentation technique and examined microscopically.

Heterophyes heterophyes eggs were detcted in 5% of the stool specimens from Idku Lake and Mataria on Manzala Lake. P. genata eggs were detected in 2.7% of the specimens from the Maryut area.

T: Toxoplasma infection in Zagazig, Egypt: An analytical study.
A: L.A. Aboul-Magd, M.S. Arafa and A.M.S. Ridi.
S: JESP.
D: 12/1987
A: The indirect fluorescent antibody technique (I.F.A.T.) was performed to detect Toxoplasma antibodies in sera of persons likely exposed to infection. Results denote that Toxoplasma infection is more among middle aged inhabitants and in certain groups such as sewage workers, butchers and poultry sellers due to their frequent exposure to infection.

T: Catalase Activity and Oxygen Metabolism During Metamorphosis of Musca Domestica Vicina (Muscidae, Diptera).
A: Taha. T.M. Bassal and Ismail E. Ismail
S: JESP.
D: 12/1987
A: The nature and temperature effect on oxygen metabolism and catalase activity during metamorphosis of Musca domestica vicina are shown in the present work. The O_2 consumption course exhibits the normal holometabolous U-shaped pattern and the rats are correlated to temperature in a sigmoid pattern. The cumulative O_2 uptake throughout the pupal period, the duration of this period and the percentage adult emergence indicate that 40°C is an optimum temperature for the pupal-adult transformation. Catalase activity does not show definite pattern during metamorphosis. The average daily activity of catalase at 40°C is much less than those at both 30°C and 20°C.

T: Immunologic Changes in Mice Infected With Vampiroleps (= Hymenolepis) Nana
A: L.M. Abou-Basha, H.K. Bassiouny, Ezzat M. Hassan, Nadia K. Soliman and L.H. El-Sayed.
S: JESP.
D: 12/1987
A: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the immunologic changes induced by cysticeroid larvae and adult V. nana worms in mic. The results obtained showed that, infection with 500 and 5000 eggs had suppressed that T blastogenic responses at both cysticercoid and srobilate stages, and the suppression was proportional to the dose of infection. On the other hand, infection with 500 eggs had no effect on B blastogenic response at both stages, while infection with 5000 eggs caused significant depression at both cysticercoid and strobilate stages. Specific antibodies against surface antigens of worms were only detected in the sera of mice infected with 5000 eggs at the strobilate stage. The significance of these findings was discussed.

T: The Effect of Feeding and Mating on The Neurosecretory Activity in Female Hyalomma Dromedaril Synganglion (Acari: Ixodoide A: Ixodidae).
A: A.S. Marzouk, M.K. Abdel-Moez and E.A. Darwsh.
S: JESP.
D: 12/87
A: Most neurosecretory cells (NSC) types located in 13 center in the synganglion of semifed female H. dromedarii exhibit remarkable changes in their size, accompanied sometimes with other

changes in their size accompanied sometimes with other changes in the form, distribution and quantity of the neurosecretory material (NSM), when compared with the unfed stage. The activity of NSC types is compared in semifed virgin and mated females.

T: Molluscicidal Activity of Fagonia Cretica and Atriplex Leucoclada.
A: H.A. Shoeb, M.A. El-Emam, A.M. Saad and M.A. Mohamed
S: JESP
D: 12/1987
A: The dry powdered plants Fagonia cretica and Atriplex Teucoclada showed LC towards Biomphalaria alexandria at 80 and 260 ppm after 24 hrs. respectively. Investigations under the effect of some simulated field conditions indicated that the activity of both plants is resistant to the effect of sun light, mud and different temperatures (15-30°C) . Storage of the aquous suspension of both dry powdered plants effected sharp diminish of their molluscicidal activity. Whereas the activity was increased under acidic pH, it was slightly depressed in alkaline media.

T: Distribution and Bionomics of Egyptian Culex Antennatus (Becker).
A: A.M. Gad, S. El-Said, M.S. Hamed, B.A. Soliman and Adel Abdel Mohsen.
S: JESP.
D: 12/1987.
A: Cx. antennatus has been associated with viral and parasitic diseases in Egypt, however, the current distribution and bioncmics of this mosquito in the Nile Delta and the Nile Valley are unknown. Ninteen Egyptian Governorates were surveyed for immature Cx. antennatus and determined the biting habits, pattern of feeding, parity and resting habit for Cx. antennatus in Sharqiya and Qalubiya Governorates.We found that Cx. antennatus was widely distributed in the Nile Valley and Nile Delta, however, this mosquito was not found along the costal area of the Red Sea and was rare in desert area. Typical breeding sites included rice fields, drains, irrigation channels and fresh water pools. Cx. antennatus is a predominantly zoophagic although it bites people both indoor and outdoor Cx. intennatus long-lived in the field and it survived the two week extrinsic incubation period for AVF virus and human filariasis by at least a week. These observations suggest that Cx. antenntus may be an important vector for viral and parasitic diseases in Egypt.

T: Trends In The Design and Operation of Aerobic Ferminrers .
A: Fatma H. Aly and Ossma M. El-Tayeb.
S: AJMIC
D: 12/1987
A: While the utilization of microbial processes for the provision of commodities and services has been with us for ages, the most intensive applications, especilly those using aerobic microorganisma, have been developed largely in the twentieth century. An aerobic fermentation process is a typical unit process with up stream and down stream components, but the most critical component is the operation of the aerobic bioreactor. At the present there are many types of bioreactors, not all serving the same function or sharing common design characteristics. According to its design and characteristics, an aerobic bioreactor significantly influences the progress and success of a fermentation - both in technical and economic terms - and often simplifies or complicates both up-stream and down-stream processes. While the vast majority of industrial aerobic fermentations are carried out in the classic, gassed, mechanically agitated bioreactor, commonly known as the stirred tank fermenter (STF), a large number of progressively designed aerobic bioreactors have been described and studied and a few are in fact in actual use commercially. With the greater variety of processes now being developed for biotechnology, such newer designs

are bound to find commercial demand in industry in the near future and, hence, their design and function characteristics deserve focused attention.

T: Growth, Chlorophyll A Content and Metabolic Responses of Anabena Flos-aquae and Phormidium Fragile to The Herbicide Dalapon.
A: A.M. Salama, I.A. Kobbia and Effat F. Shabana.
S:EJPS
D: 12/1987
A: All concentrations of dalapon, except the highest, were generally accompanied with minor effects on the growth of dose (2700 ppm) caused a satistically significant drop in Anabaena flos-aquae and Phormidium fragile. The highest growth that was more prominent in Anabaena. Chlorophyll a biosynthesis was suppressed in Phormidium and fluctuated in Anabaena but was inhibited at the highest dose. Lower doses induced more accumulation of total carbohydrates, while higher levels suppressed its formation in both organisms. The nitrate uptake and total nitrogen content were stimulated by dalapon in case of Anabaena but vice versa in Phormidium. The limited variations in the total insoluble nitrogen of Anabaena were mainly a result of respective changes in the other insoluble fraction and not the protein. The latter fraction, on the other hand, was accumulated in the cells of Phormidium.

T: Nutritional Status of Cotton as Affected by the Competition of Purple Nutsedge.
A: S.A. Ibrahim, Nadia A. Naguib and R. El-Masry.
S: EJPS
D: 12/1987
A: POT experiment was conducted to evaluate the mutritional status and growth of cotton (Gossypium barbadense L. cv 68) is affected by the competition of purple nutsedge Cyperus rotundus L). Significant decreases in the growth as well as macronutrients status of both cotton and purple nutsedge occurred when the two plants were grown together. After 4 and 8 weeks , the micronutrients uptake by cotton significantly decreased when the both species were grown together. However, after 8 weeks the accumulation of micronutrients in purple nutsedge was higher specially when grown in association with cotton. Results show cleary the importance of early controlling this noxious weed in cotton fields to minimize its high competitive ability.

T: Activity of Phenoxy Terpenes As Insect Growth Regulators Against Musca Domestica Vicina and Chrysomyia Albiceps (Cyclorrhaph a: Diptera).
A: Taha T.M. Bassal and Aziza H. Omar.
S: JESP
D: 12/1987
A: Derivatives of the epoxidized nonenyl and decenyl phenyl ethers have more active compounds than those of both parent olefinic or alkoxidized structures when tested against Musca domestica vicina and Chrysomyia albiceps.
Theh ighest potencies observed against M.d. vicina are those of 3.4-methylenedioxyphenyl ethers of 8.9-epoxy-5.9-dimethyl-3.8-decadien, and against C. albiceps are those of P-ethyl and p-isopropylphenyl ethers of 7.8-epoxy-4.8-dimethyl-3-decene. The results of 86 tesed compounds of phenoxy terpenes used as insect growth regulators are discussed in the present work.

T: Heterophyid Metacercariae In The Fish Tilapia Sp. (Cichlidae) From Edku, Maryut and Manzala Lakes In Egypt.

A: Woshy S. Mansour, Magda M. Youssef, H.N. Awadalla, Nibal A. Hammouda and Laila M. Bouls.
S: JESP.
D: 12/1987
A: Pygidiopsis genata and Haplorchis pumitio were recovered from Tilapia nitotica, Tilapia zilli, Tilapia simonis and Tilpia galilae from Idku, Maryut and Manzala lakes. Monthly collection.

T: Helminth Parasities From Egyptian Freshwater Fish: Paramasenia Rifaati N. Gen and N. Sp. (Trematoda Maseniidae Yamaguti, 1954).
A: M.M. Ramadan, M.F.A. Saoud and S.A. Taha.
S: JESP.
D: 12/1987
A: Paramasenia rifaati n. gen and n. sp. is described from Synodontis shall and S. serratus. The n. sp. and n. gen are easily differentiated by the absence of circumoral crown spines, position of the genitl pore and extension of vitellaria. The new species is also compared with other known species of the related genera Masenia and Eumasenia. The specific diagnosis of Paramasenia n. gen and a proposed key for Maseniid genera are outlined.

T: Effect of Glyphosate on The Amino Acids and Mineral Contents of Vicia Faba and Orobanche Crenata and its Influence on The Host-Parasite Relationship.
A: Nadia A. Naguib, F.K. El-Baz, and R. El-Masry.
S: EJPS.
D: 12/1987
A: A pot experiment was conducted over two successive years to study the effectiveness of one, two or three glyphosate application (s) on Vicia faba L. for controlling Orobanche cremata Forsk infestation. Single spraying treatment did not prevent Orobanche infestaton. However, two successive spraying treatments were efficient to prevent infestation. Both Orobanche infestation and glyphosate spraying treatments, caused pronounced decrease in the total amino acid content in the leaves of the host plant, however, the decrease induced by teh parasite was higher than that induced by glyphosate. On the other hand the total amino acid content in the roots of the host was not affected by Orobanche infestation, meanwhile, sharp decrease occurred when the host plant was treated with glyphosate. The data suggest that the decrease in the amino acid phenylalanine in the roots of Vicia faba plants induced by glyphosate may play a role in preventing Orobanche infestation. Iron was accumulated in the roots of the host as a result of Orobanche infestation and glyphosate application.

T: Seaweeds Mixture and its Protein Concentrate as Supplement Feed For Chicken.
A: E.A. Helali, M.M. El-Fouly, F.M. Attia, F.K. El-Baz, and K.A. El-Khimsawy.
S: EJPS.
D: 12/1987
A: A Mixture of seaweeds (SWM) gathered from Alexandria shores and its protein concentrates (SPC) were evaluated and compared with casein diet as supplement to chicken feed. Chemical analysis mineral content and amino acid pattern of both seaweeds mixture and its protein concentrate were made available. The Gross Protein Value (GPV) of seaweeds mixture ranged from 47.4 to 55.8% related to protein of casein, while that of protein concentrate ranged from 60.7 to 63.8%.

T: Evaluation of Serum Choline Esterase and Albumin in Bilharziasis.
A: Amal M.S. El-Ridi, M.A.H. Mansour and L.A. Aboul-Magd .

S: JESP.
D: 12/1987
A: The levels of choline esterase and albumin were evaluated in 47 male patients at different stages of Schistosoma infection. Asignificant decrease of choline esterase level was observed in advanced cases with hepatosplenomegaly and ascitis and more marked reduction was obtained in patients having ascitis with gynaecomastia. Uncomplicated bilharziasis cases showed an insignificant increase. The albumin level was significantly lowered in all cases of infection especially in complicated schistosomiasis. Choline esterase and albumin levels were correlated in cases of hepatosplenomegaly only.

T: Study of Calcium Metabolism In Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
A: M. Amin Abdou, Abdel-Hakim Mahmoud, Abdel-Rahman A. Hafiez, & S. Abdel-Azim
S: MJCU.
D: 12/1987
A: 45 normal persons, and 25 patients with healed pulmonary tuberculosis were included in the study. Serum calcium level, serum parathormone, and serum calcitonin were determined. Serum calcium in healed T.B. was higher than normals. Elevated parathormone levels were found in 32% of cases. Elevated serum calcitonin levels were found in 8% of cases.

T: Heterophids of Some Fresh Water Fish From Mansoura, Egypt .
A: Laila M. Makhlouf, A. Abou-Zakham, E.I. El-Kholy, A.F. Abou-Shady, S. Abdel-Magied and A. El-Shazely.
S: JESP.
D: 12/1987
A: Using animal feeding experiments, seven heterophyid worms were identified in Tilapia nilotica and T. Zilli caught from Damietta branch of the River Nile and its main tributaries at Mansoura city. The prevalence and intensity of metacercariae were high in summer months.

T: Muscle Changes in Experimental Trichinosis Before and After Albendzole Therapy.
A: Laila M. Abou Samra, Laila M. Boulos, Laila Abdou and Magda Y. Michel.
S: JESP.
D: 12/1987
A: Swiss albino mice were infected by Trichinella spiralis larvae. Groups from the infected animals were treated with Albendazole at different intervals after infection. Skeletal muscles of both of the infected and infected treated groups were the subject of the study. Histopathological study by H & E stain and immunofluorescence by IFAT were performed for all the groups two months after infection. Results were demonstrated and discussed.

T: Effects of Certain Pesticides on The Embryogenesis of Boophilus annulatus (Say). Ixodoidea. Ixodidae.
A: K.M. El-Kammah, El-Sayed A. Gomaa & L.I. Oyoun.
S: JESP.
D: 121987
A: Study effects of different pesticides on embryogenesis of Boophilus annulatus eggs indicated that: The LC observed were between 0.005% to 0.01% SIR (S). Diazinon (D) between 0.01% to 0.02% and Akar (A) 0.1%. These pesticides could be arranged according to their effects on the incubation period and reduction of egg hatching percent in the following order: (s) > (D) > (A). At 8 days postoviposition (POP), most of the examined sections of eggs exposed to LC (S) showed Zygot nuclei division only. At 11 days POP, development of Blastula like arrangement was observed. Few sections of 8 days POP eggse exposed to LC (D) reached the blastula formation. Eggs exposed to LC (A) showed further development. At the age of 11-15 days POP, few cells

were accumulated around the opisthosoma. The central nervous system development started at the age 15-19 days POP, but was not differentiated. In conclusion, it is possible to control B. annulatus ticks without spraying the cattle. Pesticides used on the eggs could stop embryogenesis at different stages that lad to elimination of their population.

T: Comparative Anatomy of Canine Anal Glands (Domestic Versus Stray Dogs).
A: N.A. Aboul-Atta.
S: PAMCA.
D: 1/1988
A: The crypto-glandular hypothesis relating anal fistulae to anal glands is well established. Some authors claim a correlation between racial or dietary factors and incidence of anal fistulae. The anal regions of 10 stray dogs and 10 domestic dogs were dissected. There was evidence of damage to the glandular anatomy and function in the domestic dogs being on soft diet, similar to what was present in 5 human cadaver anal glandular tissue. The fibre theory of Burkitt was proved on experimental level, explaining the high preponderance of anal problems in the west compared to the east.

T: Biological and Chemical Studies of Some Saponims Having Antimolluscal Activity.
A: S. El-Gengaihi, A.M. Hohamed, M.A. Selim. and H.M. Motawe.
S: EJBIL
D: 1/1988
A: Bilharziasis is not only a national problem, but also a world-wide problem calling for international cooperation in public health, agricultural and social fields as has been fully recognized by the WHO. The chemical method for bilharziasis control. i.e., the use of molluscicides is still considered the most effective method and the best present hope in this respect. On the other hand, the chemical molluscicides are not always easily available or applied and they usually have toxic effect on water fauna, domesic animals and human beings. Therefore, the attention was drawn to use plant constituents which may have molluscicidal activity. In this respect saponins were formerly reported to be potent molluscicides against snail intermediate hosts of schistosomiasis. Dead snails were observed in water areas of Ethiopia where the natives wash their clothes with phytolacas fruits which are rich in saponins.

T: Synthesis and Molluscicidal Activity of Some 6-N- (Salicylamind) Tetralins.
A: M.M. Kamel and J.M. Michael.
S: EJBIL.
D: 1/1988
A: The present work emphasized the synthesis of a new series of salicylamides incorporated to tetralin and a tetralone for molluscicdal activity evaluation. Due to the tetralin moiety, this type of compounds could be enzymatically oxidized within the snails bodies to give products related to naphthoquinones, which are known to possess potent molluscicidal activity.

T: Experimental Evidences of The Bactericidal Effect of Bee honey .
A: M.H. Emarah, T.M. Gamal, Amina M. Abdelaal, A.M. Swelam.
S: PAMCA
D: 1/1988
A: The efficiency of bee honey as a topical medication for the treatment of bacterial conjunctivitis

has been proven clinically. In this presentation, cases of conjunctivitis with positive conjunctival culture showing different types of pathogenic bacteria were included in the study. Discs impregnated with pure bee honey and discs of available antibiotics were put on bacterial colonies cultured on blood agar to study the inhibition zone produced . This study is amplified by examining the bacteriostatic effect of honey on bacterial cultures isolated from sites other than the conjunctiva, such as sputum, urine and blood.

T: The Relationship Between Intestinal Parasitic Infestation In Children and Their Physical and Mental Growth and Development.
A: T. Yousef.
S: PAMCA.
D: 1/1988
A: The study was carried out at El-Sabaa-Abar Sharkia (Ismailia). 104 children between the ages of 2-14 yeares (Preschool and Primary School children) were studied. Height, weight and mental assessment were done to those children. Stool examination was undertaken by the direct smear method. 29% of children were found to have intestinal parasites. A comparison between infected and noninfected children resulted in a statistically significant relationship between intestinal parasitic infestation and physical subnormality, specially at the age group of (6-14 years) $P<0.05$, while no significant relationship was found between parasitic infestation and mental subnormality.

T: Effect of Triphasic Pill (Trivlor) On Lipoprotein Lipids: Prospective Study.
A: A.F. Mohamed Ali, S. El-Mahgoub. A. Ellyan and Jehan Allam.
S: PAMCA
D: 1/1988
A: One hundred women aged 20-30 with a mean age of 25.22 years, who had not used steroid preparations for at least three months, and who had no contraindications to oral contraceptive use, were assigned to receive Triphasic pills (triovlar). The memo-pack contains 6 tablets, each with 0.05 mg levonorgestrel and 0.03 mg ethinylestradiol, plus 5 tablets each with 0.075 mg levonrgestrol and 0.04 mg ethiny lestradiol, plus, 10 tablet each with 0.125 mg levonorgestrol and 0.03 mg ethinylestradiol.

T: Evaluation of Rapid State Coagglutination Test in Diagnosis.
A: E.M. Nasr.
S: PAMCA.
A: Not available

T: Study of The Effect of Some Vasodiator and Inotropic Agents on Induced Haemorrhagic Shock in Rats.
A: Mohammad Bahai El-Sokkary, Mohammad Mahy Mansour, Sayed Mohammad Abou-El-Kheir, Salah El-Din Abu-Sitta, Mohammad Sami El-Feky, Abd-El-Fattah Ismail and Mahmoud Soukry.
S: JMMA.
D: 1/1988
A: The hemodynamic responses on the sole vasodilator, adenosine and the inotropics, Lanoxin and dopamine as well as the combined adenosine + lanoxin and adenosine + dopamine have been studied in the induced hemorrhagic shock in rats. The heart rate (HR), systolic time (ST), diastolic time (DT), systolic blood pressure (SP), diastolic blood pressur (DP) and the mean blood pressure (MP) were the tested parameters. All test agents could produce recovery of variable degrees of the hemodynamic derangements produced by shock. Dopamine was proved to be the best hence, it

produced the earliest recovery (5 min. after induction of hemorrhage).

T: Studies on The Local Immunoglobulins In Gastric Mucosal Biopsies in Hepatosplenic Schistosomiasis.
A: Afaf Massoud, S. Abdel-Megid, M.Massoud, S. Mabrok, M. Ashour, A. Salih and O. Foad.
S: PAMCA
D: 1/1988
A: Twenty patients with schistosomal hepatosplenomegaly and 10 normal controls were the subject of this study. Histopathological examination of gastric mucosal biopsies showed atrophic gastritis in all patients, in spite of the normal gastroscopic picture in 85% of cases. Local gastric mucosal IgG, IgM, IgA, C3 and C4 were studied in both patients and normal controls using the direct immunofluorescent technique. The number of immunoglobulin producing plasma cells and the intensity of staining were more markedly increased in patients. IgM antibodies were detected in the basement membrane of gastric glands with C4 in 4 patients only. IgG producing plasma cells were detected in gastric mucosa of patients only. Also IgG antibodies in the basement membrane of gastric glands with or without C3 and/or C4 were recorded in patients only (8 cases).

T: Gastro-Duodenal Changes in Collaen Diseases.
A: Salem Negm, Gamal El-Shenawy Khaled Naga, Mazen Naga and Sohir Mahfouz.
S: NEJM.
D: 2/1988
A: The aim of this study was to study macroscopic and microscopic changes occuring in gastric & duodenal mucosa of patients suffering from collagen diseases with gastro-intesinal symptoms and also to show if these changes are due to the disease itself or the side effect of anti-inflammatory drugs used in the treatment. We found that changes in the form of gastritis duodenitis, congestion, erosions and ulceration are more common in long standing cases than early discovered cases. Also we showed the presence of thickneing of basement membrane of gastric and duodenal mucosa denoting the presence of immune complex deposition and favouring the role of the collagen process as an aetiology for gastro-duodenal changes.

T: A Tissue Culture Model To Test Topically Applied Substances .
S: ZCDV
D: 2/1988
A: The effect of a pharmacologic substance topically applied to human skin may depend on the vehicle in which this substance is formulated. It is therefore important to test final formulations. In order to overcome the ethical problems inherent to pharmacology testing in human subjects, it is appropriate to search for in vitro systems that could replace human skin in vivo. Human epidermal cell cultures are obvious candidates. However, in ordinary culture systems, epidermal cells are grown on the bottom of culture vessels, immersed under a layer of liquid nutrient medium. Most of final formulations canot be dissolved in such nutrient medium. For this reason efforts have been made to develp a new culture system of testing topical formulations. The idea was to raise epidermal culutures at the air-liquied interface. Acrucial point, however, is that the culture system should achieve degrees of differentiation and morphogenesis comparable to that of normal skin. In particular, the synthesis of comeocytes as well as that of normal intercomeocyte lipids are of prime import to insure that the culture system will mimic normal skin in terms of stratum comeum barrier function. It will be shown that in vitro recombinants made of epidermal cells and dead deepidermized dermis allow skin equivalents to be reconstructed in vitro which can be proposed to replace human skin in pharmacology testing.

T: Trace Elements In Sweat of Healthy Egyptians.
A: Yahia, M. Hodeeb, Nour El-Din, A. Mohamed, Mostafa H., Abo-Zeid, Sayed, Z. Salem, and Tarek, M. Tawfik.
S: ZCDV.
D: 2/1988
A: A total of 220 sweat samples were collected from 55 healthy normal Egyptian subjects, aged from 3-64 years after exposure to Sauna. Four samples were collected from forehead, upper limbs, trunk and lower limbs of each subject Serum sample was obtained from each subject. All the sweat and serum samples were analyzed by atomic absorption flame spectrophotometer for estimation of Iron, Copper, Zinc, Calcium and Magnesium. It was found that, the sweat concentration of Iron, Copper, Calcium and Magnesium were lower than serum concentration, while sweat zinc concentration was higher than serum Zinc. Female's sweat tended to be always more concentrated than the males sweat in all elements except Copper. Concerning the effect of age, there was no significant difference in all elements except Magnesium where there was significant difference. As regards, the effect of site of collection, there was very highly significant difference in all elements except Iron.

T: Characterisation and Antibiotic Susceptibility of Proteus Isolated From Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media.
A: Ahmed M. Fateen, Essam A. Abdel-Nabi, and Mikhael N. Mikhael.
S: MJCU.
D: 3/1988
A: Out of 112 cases of chronic suppurative otitis media, proteus was the most frequently isolated organism. It was isolated from 36 patients, accounting for 32.1% of cases. Of these, 33 were Proteus mirabilis and 3 were Proteus vulgaris. In vitro antibiotics sensitivity of the isolated strains.

T: Pre-Natal Development of The Choroid Plexus in Rabbit.
A: Ibrahim. A. Maher, Mamdoh. A. El-Ashtokhy.
S: NEJM.
D: 3/1988
A: Development of the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle in rabbit was studied by histological paraffin sections. The choroid plexus is first observed as an invagination from the medial wall of the ventricle at the ninth day of gestation. From the age of 10 days to the age of 13 days prenatally the choroid epithelium is pseudostratified columnar. By the age of 14 days the choroid epithelium starts to present changes from pseudostratified columnar to simple columnar cells. Dark and light can be detected and a large number of metachromatically stained cytoplasmic inclusions at the basal pole can be detected from the age of 15 days prenatally.

T: A Study of The Effect of Cefoperazone Sodium on Intestinal Motility in Experimental Animals.
A: Magda Mohamed Zaki, Salwa A. El-Messiry, Abd-El-Fattah H. Marrie, and Hanem El-Sayed Ali.
S: MJCU.
D: 3/1988
A: Cefeperazone sodium is a new antibiotic. It is one of the third generation cephalosporins and can be used only parenterally. To study the effect of cefoperazone on intestinal motility experiments were carried out on isolated rabbit's intestine, isolated guinea pig ileum and spontaneous motility of guinea pig ileum in vivo. This screening showed that the drug produced a

stimulant effect on intestinal movements. A particular pattern of response was seen, in both in viro and in vivo studies, where the stimulant effect was much more marked with small doses while it diminished with larger or toxic doses. This stimulant effect was blocked by atropine and potentiated the actylcholine contraction response of guinea pig ileum. The above findings suggest that cefoperazone increased the concentration of acetylcholine at the effector sites and so could have an anti-cholinesterase activity. The ability of the drug to preserve acetylcholine from enzymatic destruction by in-vitro incubation with serum, would confirm the sugested anticholinesterase activity of the drug.

T: Tissue Culture For Studying The Effect of Mechanical Pressure on Cartilage.
A: Hussein M. Ghoraba, Safwat A. El-Deeb.
S: NEJM
D: 3/1988
A: Tissue culture for cartilagenous plates was done to study the effect of pressure from different directions unmodifed by the presence of other tissues such as muscles, nerves and blood vessles. The chondrocytes lost their orientation and became parallel with the long axes of the pressure lines. The ground substance gradually disappeared and replaced by collagen fibrils that became parallel with the long axes of the packed and elongated cartilagenous cells.

T: A Study on The Chemotherapy of Experimental Heterophyiasis .
A: Ensaf I. Hamdy, Zarif I. Girgis, and Galila A. Bassiouni.
S: MJCU.
D: 3/1988.
A: The effect of some chemotherapeutic agents in treatment of experimental heterophyiasis in mice was studied. Mice were infected through feeding on the muscles of infected Mugil fish. The drugs were administered orally two weeks after the start of infection to mice with positive stools. The drug action was evaluaed by stool expamination (for eggs) and worm reeovery methods. From the results of this work, the tested chemotherapeutic compounds could be arranged in a descending order according to their cure rates based on stool examination as follows: combination of niclosamide and piperazine citrate (94%), combination of niclosamide and bephenium hydroxynaphthoate (84%), niclosamide (79%), piperazine citrate (76%), niridazole (73%), metrifonate (60%), oxamniquine - 180 mg/kg/day for 3 days (60%), oxamniquine 50 mg/kg (46%), metronidazole (40%), bepheniun hydroxynaphthoate (33%), and pyrivinium pamoate (20%). The tested compounds could also be arranged in the same descending order, but at a lower level, according to their cure rates based on worm recovery.

T: The Pineal Gland in Rabbit (Oryctolagus Caniculus).
A: R. Mohamed.
S: NEJM.
D: 3/1988
A: The rabbit pineal gland is a bar-shaped body extending from the roof of the third ventricle, between the habenular and posterior commissures and trabeculae, both composed of connective tissue, mainly reticular. Semithin sections stained with toluidine blue revealed that the pineal is divided into a thin dorsal cortex and a thick ventral medula. The pineal parenchyma is composed of 89.5% pinealocytes, 8% glial cells and 2.5% other cells such as fibroblasts, plasma cells and macrophage-like cells. Light and dark pinealocytes are detected in cortex as well as in the medula. Dark pinealocytes are located around blood vessels. Possibly, dark and light pinealocytes reflect different physiological phases of the same cell type.

T: Cytological and Bacteriological Studies on Infertile Men With Varicocele in Upper Egypt.
A: O.B. Osman, H.T. Salem, and O. Rashad.
S: NEJM.
D: 3/1988
A: Seminal cytology and semen culture were carried out in 106 infertile men with varicocele as well as in an equal number of infertile controls without varicocele, to determine the specific morphologic patterns of sperms and bacterial infection. All patients, and controls were suffering from infertillity and were attending the department of Dermatology and Venereology out-patient clinic in Assiut University Hospital. Semen analysis and seminal cultures exhibited higher abnormal sperm morphologic features and higher incindence of bacterial infection than that of infertile men without varicoceles.

T: Serum Lactate Dehdrogenase Levels In Female Genital Tumors .
A: O.B. Osman, H.T. Salem, and O. Rashad.
S: NEJM.
D: 3/1988
A: The influence of tumor growth on the various pattern of enzyme activity has been intestively studied during the past few decades. The most unremitted efforts were devoted to determine the enzymatic derangement within normal cells which underwent neoplastic activities. This will provide a clue to the problem of early diagnosis, mangement and prognosis of these turmors, the growth of tumor may lead to an increase of the enzyme activities in the serum. Serum LDH level as measured by ultraviolet spectrophotometric method in 20 normal females and in 45 females patients with different benign and malignant genital tumors before and after treatment. These included 11 patients with ovarian malignancies, 11 patients with benign ovarian tumor, 3 patients with endometrial carcinoma, 5 patients with uterine fibromyoma, 5 patients with cancer cervix, 6 patients with cancer vagina and 4 patients with cancer vulva. In normal control group the serum LDH levels ranged between 120-240 mU/ml, with a mean of 167±60. Serum LDH was considerably elevated in cases of malignant ovarian tumors (535±267). Moreover, there was a drop in serum LDH levels after treatment (232±103) and the levels were noramlized one week later after complete surgical removal. Serum LDH levels were not elevated in cases of benign ovarian tumors (200±52 before treatment and 119±52 after treatment), fibromyona of the uterus (146±53), endometrial carcinoma (187±54 before treatment and 145±56 after treatment), carcinoma of the cervix 113±47), cancer vagina (204±91) and carcinoma of the vulva (200±75). Measurement of serum LDH in this context is potentially valiable in the diagnosis and management of patients with ovarian carcinoma.

T: Some Biochemical Activites of Fungal Species tthat cause Onychomycosis.
A: M. El-Tahtawy, A.M. El-Timawy, E.M. Abdel-Magid, and I. Seddik.
S: NEJM.
D: 3/1988
A: The study included 75 patients suffering from onychomycosis and 125 apparently having normal nails. 173 fungal strains were isolated from the nails of patient groups and 116 strains isolated from the apparently normal nails. After examination of the collected samples, it was revealed that Tr. rubrum (26.66%) and Mi. gypseum (25.32%) were the most prevalent organism among the dermatophytic onychomycosis, while Ca. albicans (12%). Asp. flavus (10.66%) were the most prevalent organisms among the non dermatophytic onychomycosis. Isolated fungi were tested for the ability to assimilated 11 carbon and 3 nitrogen sources, and to hydrolyse tyrosine, starch and urea. Also subjected to the indole, methyl-red, voges Prauskaures and citrate utilization (IMVC) tests. Also a comparative study on the lipolytic, proteolytic and keratinolyic activities of

Trichophyton violaccum strains isolated from apparently healthy nails and onychomycosis infected persons was performed. The isolated strains were examined for the production of phosphatase enzyme using phenolphthalein diphosphate as substrate. Amethocaine revealed the highest activity against the tested microorganisms while, novocaine exhibited the lowest effect. The results also showed that marcaine was slightly less active than amethocaine, however carbocaine and xylocine were significantly less active than amethocaine. The data obtained can be made use of clinically for treatment of onychomycosis. These results were discussed.

T:Effect of Diaphyseal Fracture on The Activity of Epiphyseal Plate in Rats.
A: A.M. El-Elemi, A.E. Hawwam, H.M. Ghoraba and El-Deeb.
S: EJPAIH.
D: 5/1988
A: The influence of diaphyseal fracture on the growth of the epiphyseal plate was studied in 30 rats. The study confirmed the stimulatory effect of fracture on epiphyseal growth. However, the cause of this influence proved not to be hyperamenia at the epiphysis. In addition, this stimulation is independent of type or progress of union of the fracture itself.

T: A Comparative Study of Short-Term Toxicity of Nifedipine, Verapamil and Diltiazem in The Rats.
A: Mashhour, A.K., Mabrouk, S.H. and Azmy N.
S: EJPATH.
D: 5/1988
A: Nifedipine, verapamil and dilitazem are calcium channel blockers. They have antianginal, antiarrhythmic and anthihypertensive actions. The patancy of these drugs as coronary dilators led to their use in treating vasospastic angina and also prinzmetal's angina, but their use is associated to some extent with some toxic effects. This study was done on those 3 calcium channel blockers to evaluate and compare the toxic effect of these drugs on rats. Hematological data and serum biochemistry were made and at the termination of the drug administration, the rats were killed and autopsy was performed in all of them and were examined histopathologically. It wlas found that ditiazem is the least toxic drug which we recommend for practical use.

T: Biochemical and Pathophysiological Timing of Burn Injury In Albino Rats.
A: S. Shalaby, S. Abdel-Aal, El-Siguiny, A. and S. Sammour.
S: EJPAIH.
D: 5/1988
A: Thermal injuries may be inflicted criminally, accidentally or suicidally. The pathophysiologic alterations of burn injuries can be delineated into three stages: A shock stage of 48-72 hours, A hypermetabolic stage of 3-14 days after the burn injury and the repair stage. In the present study the biochemical and pathophysiological response of burn injuries was investigataed in albino rats. The results revealed that the burn injury is associated with a complex biochemical and pathophysiological disturbances. The histopathological changes of the burned skin may help in the medicolegal timing of the burn injury.

T: Histopathological Study of The Effect of Fenugreek Aqueous Extract and Fenugreek Oil on Rats.
A: Salah Abdel-Ghany, Fatma Hafez Abdin, Rashad Hegazy, Mohamed Kamal El-Din, Ibrahim Hasan and Ahmed Amer.
S: EJPATH.

D: 5/1988

A: This study was carried out on rats of both sexes to determine the possible effects on different organs when fenugreek oil and fenugreek aqueous extract were given orally dail for a long time (12 weeks). The results showed that giving the fenugreek oil in a small dose (0.2 g/kg body weight) caused a significant increase in the body weight of rats.Treatment of animals with genugreek aqueous extract by any dose caused a significant gain in their body weight. Large doses of fenugreek oil caused marked drop in body weight due to anorexia and starvation which may be due to the action of steroids present in the oil of fenugreek. Histopathological results showed fatty change in the liver of 80% of rats given fenugreek oil in doses of 0.45 g/kg body weight or more daily for 12 weeks. Glycogen was found to be depleted in the liver of these animals (90% of cases), while glycogen increased considerably in livers of 83% of rats given the aqueous extract in dose of 9 g/kg body weight for 12 weeks.

T:Neuromuscular Effect of Trimethaphan and its Interaction with D-Tubocurarine .

A: Ezz El-Din M. Sharaf, Amal A. Mishriki, M.S. Selim, Abd-El-Fattah Marrie, Magda M. Zaki, and Hani Michel.

S: MJCU.

D: 6/1988

A: The present work was undertaken to sudy the effect of trimethaphan at the skeletal neuromuscular junction and its interaction with d-tubocurarine. Analysis of the results revealed that small doses of trimethaphan induced a dose dependent tetanic contraction response of the isolated rectus abdominis muscle which could be antagonized by d-tubocurarine. Also small doses could potentiate acetylcholine induced contraction, could protect acetylcholine from being enzymatically hydrolysed by human serum and could also revers the inhibitory effect of d-tubocurarine on acetylcholine induced contraction. An anticholine esterase activity was suggested for the drug. Large doses of trimethaphan antagonized acetylcholine induced contracion of the rectus muscle, was without any effect on potasium chloride induced contraction and potentiated the inhibitory effect of d-tubocuraine on acetylcholine induced contraction of the same preparation. Also trimethaplan could reduce the muscle twitches induced by indirect stimulation of the rat phrenic nerve diaphragm preparation, could potentiate the inhibitory effect or d-tubocurarine on the same preparation and was without any effect on the muscle twitches induced by direct stimulation. On the intact gastrocnemius sciatic nerve preparation of cat, trimethaphan induced an inhibitory effect on the amplitude of contraction of the preparation which was reversed by prostigmine. These results suggest that trimethaphan exhibited a curaiform like blockade.

T: Inhibition of Rat Brain Nicotinic Cholinergic Receptors Labeled By (3H) Acetylcholine .

A: El-Sayed A.M. Abdallah, M.A. Desheesh and Fawkia A. Morsy.

S: BHIPH.

D: 6/1988

A: During the course of a literature survey we have noticed that although there are much informations on the anticoagulant rodenticides, there is no data on the activity of these anticoagulants on nicotinic cholinergic receptors which considered as non-target for these compounds. However, the anticoagulant rodenticides were investigated for examples, for its biochemical effects on hereditary resistance, on rat plasma and on the relationship between vitamin K metabolism and clotting factor activity in rats.

T: Lysozyme Production : A possible index of pathogenicity among

staphylococci.
A: E. El-Ghazzawi, O. Kader, and E. El-Sherbini.
S: BHIPH.
D: 6/1988
A: It seems to be of interest to determine the incidence of lysozyme production, DNAse production, blood hemolysis, mannitol fermentation by staphylococci isolated both from pathological cases and healthy nasal carriers for comparative purposes. Coagulase negative staphylococci were also included.

T: Histological Changes In The Rat Spleen During Postnatal Development and In Aging.
A: Ahmed N. Nasr, Maher M. Kamel, Refaat S. Mohamed and Neveen M. Ali.
S: NEJM
D: 9/1988
A: The postnatal and ageing changes of the spleen have been studied in 55 albino rats ranging form newborn to 12 months old. At birth the spleen has a thin capsule of collagen fibres. At the age of 10 days, all the elements that form the adult capsule and trabeculae such as connective tissue fibres and smooth muscle fibres are well established. These elements show a gradual increase with age up to the age of 12 months. At birth a few lymphocytes are seen surrounding small arterioles. The periarterial lymphic sheath and the marginal zone appear at the age of 20 days but some of them acquire small germinal centers. Secondary lymphoid follicles with well developed germinal centers are present in 33 days old rats.The white pulp increases gradually from 10 days up to 4 manths and then gradually decreases untill the age of 12 months. Haemopoietic activity is present in the spleen at birth, increases at 10 days reaches its maximum at 20 days and thereafter gradually delcines from the age of 33 days onwards.

T: Morphogenesis of The Thalamus In Rabbit (Lepus Caniculus).
A: Mohamed N., Mahmoud, Mohamed A. Gapr and Refaat S. Mohamed.
S: NEJM
D: 9/1988
A: The present work was done to study the morphogenesis of the thalamic nuclie in rabbit. A total number of 35 rabbit embryos was used in the present study. They are divided into 7 groups, each consists of 5 embryos, and taken at 14,16,18,20,22,24 and 26 days of prenatal life. All thalamic nuclei are derived from the dorsal thalamus except the nucleus reticularis and the ventral nucleus of the lateral geniculate body which are derived from the ventral thalamus. In 22 days old rabbit embryo, the nucleus lateralis pars posterior and the dorsal ventral nuclei of the lateral geniculate body are the first thalamic nuclei to be differentiated. Most of the thalamic nuclei are differentiated at the age of 24 days while the remainging ones are differentiated at the age of 26 days.

T: Antihistamines Why, When and What
A: Mohamed Amer.
S: AJD.
D: 10/1988
A: Although histamine was synthized in 1907 yet its presence in tissues and vasodilator actions delineated by Dale et al, from 1910-1929. In 1927 Lewis and co-workers found that histamine was liberated from skin by physical stimuli. Histamine is distributed widely throughout the animal kingdom & is found in venoms, noxious secreons, bacteria and plants. Most mammalian tissues contain hisamine with highest concentrations found in the lungs, skin and intestinal mucosa.

Histanine can be liberated from storage sites (mainly mast cell) many factors such as amides, amidins, dianilin, quaternary ammonium compounds. Alkaloids, and antibiotic bases can release histamine dierctly in the absence of hypersensitization.Dextrans and certain plasma substitutes and proteins also can cause liberation of histamine.

T: A Clinico-Pharmacological Study of Modified Method For Protamine Administration During Heparin Reversal.
A: Zeinab El-Nabila A. Abutalib, Salah M. Soliman, Salwa A. El-Messery, Fatma. A. El-Batrawy and Hedayat M. Tolba.
S: MJCU.
D: 12/1 1988
A: The present study was conducted to evaluate clinically and pharmacologically a modified method for protamine sulphate administration during heparin reversal, so as to overcome the systemic hypotension which commonly occurs as a side effect after protamine infusion. The modified method is as follows: one third of the calculated dose of protamine is given slowly I.V. over three minutes and after 3 minutes the remaining two thirds of protamine is given over another 3 minutes. The clinical and pharmacological results of this study showed that, this method of protamine administration has the advantage that it is devoid of any effect on the arterial blood pressure both in humans as well as in experimental animals. In a trial to detect the possible site of action of such vasodepressor effect which followed protamine administration in heparinzed, but not unheparinized animals, the experimental work showed that the hypotension is probably reflex in nature, as it disappeared completely in spinal animals, atropinized animals, animals in which both vagi are excised and in animals in which ganglion blocker was given.

T: The Effects of Epithelium Stripping on The Responsiveness of The Guinea Pigs Isolated Tracheal Spirals.
A: Abdel-Fattah H. Marrie, and Zarif Isaak.
S: MJCU.
D: 12/1988
A: Epithelial removal was found to change the response of the isolated tracheal spirals of guinea pig to drugs makedly. The potency (PD) of A Ch. and histamine were significantly increased in the epithelium stripped prepartion compared to the control. The size of maximal contractile response (Emax) was also increased in the denuded spirals. Dose response curves of A. Ch. and histamine were shifted to the left by 4.66 and 2.44 folds respectively after epithelium removal. In contrast, the relaxant potency of isoprenaline (pD) was decreased by epithelium denution and the Emax values were found to be significatly higher in epithelium intact preparations. Also the percentage relaxation induced by isoprenaline in tracheal spirals supramaximally precontrated with either A. Ch. or histamine were significantly lower in the stripped preparations compared to epithelium intact tracheal spirals. From these results, it is suggested that the epithelium has an important role in the modulation of the spasmogenic and spasmolytic agents which may have some clincial implications in cases of bronchial asthma.

T: The Androgyny Index Among Working Females.
A: Samiha, A. Mokhtar, Farid, A. El-Gebaly, Ferial, F. Ibrahim, Alia, I. Awad, Omima, A. Ghanem, Ehsan, A. Sharaf. and Ahmed, F. El-Sherbini.
S: BHIPH.
D: 12/1988
A: The anthropometric features of the individual reflects to a great extent his potentials to behave according to a special pattern.The individual behaviour is the final result of the biopsychosocial

interaction due to his interaction with the environment. The sex difference is not only present in the overall somatic features and dimensions, but also in measures and indices of the body .

وحين نقدم هذا العمل لابناء وطننا الكريم نرجو أن نكون قد وفقنا إلى العمل على تحقيق بعض أهداف الأكاديمية المنصوص عليها صراحة فى قانون انشائها . ونرجو كذلك أن نمتد بهذا الجهد إلى مجالات أوسع بدءاً من مكتبة للدوريات القومية من خلال مكتبة الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية التى لا تكف عن الأزدهار بمعدلات مقبولة ، وانتهاء بانتاج أقراص ممغنطة على النحو الذى تم تقديم التراث الطبى الأمريكى فى سلسلة من "الأقراص الممغنطة المضغوطة المقروءة" (CDROM)

ولا بد لنا أن نقدم الشكر لكافة الأساتذة الدكاترة من رؤساء التحرير ومساعديهم وعمداء الكليات ورؤساء الجمعيات العلمية المتخصصة وأن نذكر بالتقدير الأساتذة الدكاترة محمد عبد اللطيف ، وعبد السلام جمعة ، ومحمد صقر .

د. محمد الجوادى	لواء طبيب/فهمى السيد أبو أحمد
مدير تحرير المجلة الطبية المصرية الجديدة	رئيس الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية

البيليوجرافيا القومية للطب المصرى

يسعد الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية أن تواصل نشر " البيليوجرافيا القومية للطب المصرى " فى سلسلة من الأجزاء المتعاقبة المرتبطة بالتخصصات الطبية المختلفة.

وقد لقيت الأجزاء التى تم نشرها من هذه البيليوجرافيا ترحيباً واسع النطاق من الأطباء العاملين وأعضاء هيئات التدريس والباحثين وكليات الطب ومؤسسات التعليم الطبى ومراكز البحوث الطبية ومؤسسة الرعاية والتخطيط والإدارة الصحية .

وقد بدأ العمل فى إصدار هذه البيليوجرافيا منذ ١٩٨٦ ، وتم حصر الانتاج العلمى فى مجال البحوث الطبية الاساسية والأكاديمية والاكلينكية من خلال ١٥٠ دورية طبية ما بين مجلات الكليات والمعاهد الطبية القومية، والجمعيات العلمية المتخصصة فضلاً عن إصدارات المؤتمرات المختلفة والهيئات القومية كالأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية ، وإدارة الخدمات الطبية للقوات المسلحة ، و اتحاد الاطباء العرب ،و المؤتمرات الافرواسيوية و الجمعية الطبية المصرية والجمعية المصرية للأطباء الشبان ...الخ.

و قد بذل جهد كبير فى ترتيب وفهرسة وتصنيف هذه البحوث وإعداد ملخصاتها - ورتبت المداخل زمنياً، وعرضنا فى كل مدخل عنوان البحث (T) وأسماء مؤلفيه (A) جميعاً (بدون حذف أى من أسمائهم على سبيل الاختصار) ثم ذكرنا المصدر (S) وهو الدورية التى نشر فيها البحث بالحروف المختصرة التى يجد القارىء قائمة بها فى أول كل جزء من أجزاء البيليوجرافيا ، وذكرنا تاريخ النشر (D) ثم اعقبنا ذلك كله بملخص واف (A) للدراسات المعملية يتضمن الهدف من البحث، ومنهج البحث ،أو خطته ، والنتائج التى توصل إليها الباحثون وما انتهوا إليه من توصيات.

وحرصنا مع هذا كله على أن نصنف هذه البحوث فى أجزاء متعاقبة مرتبطة بالتخصصات التى تمارس على المستوى القومى فى مصر ، وعلى هذا النحو تم انتهاء العمل من الأجزاء الآتية:-

الجزء الأول : أمراض وجراحة العظام
الجزء الثانى : الجراحة العامة
الجزء الثالث : أمراض القلب والأوعية الدموية
الجزء الرابع : طب الأطفال
الجزء الخامس : العلوم الطبية الأساسية

الجزء السادس : الأنف والأذن والحنجرة

الجزء السابع : طب وجراحة العيون

الجزء الثامن : الغدد الصماء

وفى خلال الأسابيع القادمة ترجو الأكاديمية أن تصدر الاجزء التالية :-

الجزء التاسع : طب وجراحة الأورام

الجزء العاشر : أمراض النساء والتوليد

الجزء الحادى عشر : الطب الطبيعى

الجزء الثانى عشر: الصحة العامة

الجزء الثالث عشر : الصحة المهنية

الجزء الرابع عشر : الأمراض الجلدية والتناسلية

الجزء الخامس عشر : الكلى والمسالك البولية

وقد شملت الببليوجرافيا ما نشر خلال الفترة من خلال بداية ١٩٨٥ وحتى نهاية عام ١٩٨٨

وقد أثبت تداول هذه الببليوجرافيا خلال الفترة الماضية مدى الحاجة إلى متابعة الجهد فيها من أجل بناء قاعدة معلومات طبية عربية تكون كفيلة بتحقيق التواصل العلمى والبحثى فى مجال العلوم الطبية كافة على مستوى الوطن العربى ، وتتيح فى الوقت نفسه الفرصة لتبادل هذه المواد مع قواعد البحوث العالمية والأجنبية تبادل الأنداد لا مجرد (تبادل) الناقلين بأموالهم دون أن يقدموا أى جهد فى مجال تتسارع فيها الجهود لاثبات الذات .

وعلى المستوى القومى أثبت نشر هذه الببليوجرافيا أنه ليس من المنطقى أن يتمكن الباحث المصرى من معرفة آخر ما كتب فى الموضوع الذى يبحث فيه فى الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية على حين أن يجد السبيل إلى الإلمام بالجهد الذى بذل فى ذات الموضوع على مستوى وطنه بل حتى على مستوى جامعته أو اقليمه .

بل الادهى والأمر من ذلك أنه فى ظل تضخم الأقسام بباحثين من داخلها وخارجها، فكثيراً ما قدمت رسائل علمية فى ذات الموضوع من دون أن تشير إلى جهد ذات القسم أو الكلية فى ذات الموضوع ..وكثيراً ما اثيرت هذه النقطة فى أثناء مناقشة الرسائل .. وقد أدى هذا بالطبع إلى حدوث كثير من التكرار، وإلى عدم انقاذ الوقت المهدر بدون حاجة حقيقية ... مما أضاف إلى الفاقد الذى لا يزال نشكو منه فى الجهد والوقت و المال.

كما أن غياب الببليوجرافيا القومية كان من أهم العوامل التى حالت دون أن تصاغ خطة قومية لبحوثنا الطبية بما يكفل أن تكون هذه البحوث ذات صلة حية بالواقع الطبى والآمال فى تغييره ورسم خريطة جديدة لهذا الوطن الذى يمثل المرض أحد عناءاته.

الببليوجرافيا القوميّة للطبّ المصري

فهارس مجمعة لمائة وخمسين دورية طبية

(١٩٨٥ - ١٩٨٨)

الجزء الخامس

العلوم الطبية الاساسية

إعداد :د.محمد محمد الجوادى

مراجعة :أ.د. فهمى أبوأحمد



الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية

١٩٩١